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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,821 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday. 1886.
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd Oct.
— GWALIOR	2738	500	R. Haselwood	29th "
L GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4739	900	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L AVENNA	3572	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
L VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	3rd Dec.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th "
L CATHAY	2683	500	E. Ashdown	17th "
— ASSAM	3088	500	J. P. Hassall	24th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

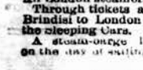
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
HYDASPES	2284	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	35	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. Steel	26th "
MALWA	2909	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	G. I. Alderton	24th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	.....
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th Nov.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	500	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th "
TITANIA	S. Meras	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

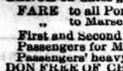
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Meras	4,200	600	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 30 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

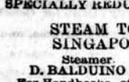
CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.



THE following Sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	4,100	500 " 20th Nov.

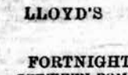
These fast Steamers have been specially built and dapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

WANTED.

FOR the Broach City Municipality, a qualified OVERSEER, Salary including Horse Allowance from Rs. 50 to Rs 60 per mensem, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. Applications will be received up to 1st November 1886.

RUSTOMJI PALLONJI, Chairman.
Managing Committee.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd October, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 25th October, on arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,250 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st October at 5 p.m.

S.S. "LAWADA"...3,249 tons on or about 10th November
S.S. "NUBDEA"...3,000 " " 24th "
S.S. "KANORA"...1,978 " " 8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"2,078 " " 22nd "

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th October, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REFRIGERATORS.

A large selection kept in stock for Preserving Meat, Fish, Butter, Fruit, Game, Poultry, Wholesome and Odourless.
For Preserving Ice and Cooling Wines.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1 per box of 100 .....Rs. 3-8
" " No. 2 " " ..... " 3-4
" " No. 3 " " ..... " 3-0

TEACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,
FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE
VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC	per doz., Rs.	28 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC	" "	33 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy	" "	37 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use	" "	60 0

TREACHER & CO., Limited.

FINE OLD
GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL
HIGHLAND WHISKIES
Of a Particularly Delicate Aroma and Flavour.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with a better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the Blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us ten dozen of your GLENLIVET for the Mess at once; the last ten dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

GLENLIVET WHISKY,
Cash, Rs. 24, per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE

THE OFFICE of Joint Secretary and Manager of the Indian Fire Insurance Company, Limited, being now vacant applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received by the undersigned up to 21st instant.

Persons who may be in a position to increase the business of the Company will be preferred.

By order of the Board of Directors,
S. R. MODY,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, Parsee Bazaar Street, No. 3, 13th October 1886.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Rs. 25 per Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs 6-4-0 per New Issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December 1885, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 15, Rampart Row, Fort, on and after Monday, the 1st proximo, to Registered shareholders on the 31st December 1885.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates, when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABADIN SHIRAZEE,
Agent.
Bombay, 18th October 1886.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *via* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Hare, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
GENUINE ORIGINAL
CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows:—

In open face white metal case	...	...	...	Rs. 25
" sterling silver case	...	...	...	" 40
In hunting white metal case	...	...	...	" 28
" sterling silver case	...	...	...	" 45
In cut hunting white metal case	..	...	...	" 30
" sterling silver case	...	...	...	" 50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches:—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,
PH. N.,
Thull Chotiali, July 1886. Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNER.

PATRONIZED BY
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,
GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT, K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING,
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY—BRANCH AT POONA.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH, LORD and WHITMORE have a large and choice selection of Fine Tropical Angolas, Soft India Tweeds, Thin Serges, &c., suitable for Hot Weather Wear.

Also a large and varied assortment of fine Coloured French Cambrics, soft Zephyrs, Oxford Cloth or Jute mixture, rich unshrinkable Flannels, Silk and Wools, White and Coloured Spun Silks for Shirts and Sleeping Suits.

The Prices of all Goods in our Manufacturing Departments are as reasonable as those paid at Home, and the fit, style, and quality are in all cases guaranteed.

Patterns, Catalogue, and Self-measurement Forms will be sent on application.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

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PIANOS! PIANOS!
PIANOS! From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 PIANOS!
PIANOS! PER MONTH. PIANOS!
PIANOS! ON SALE PIANOS!
PIANOS! FOR CASH PIANOS!
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PIANOS! PIANOFORTES PIANOS!
PIANOS! BY PIANOS!
PIANOS! SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, PIANOS!
PIANOS! COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD. PIANOS!
PIANOS! LIPP & SOHN PIANOS!
PIANOS! AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS. PIANOS!
Price List post free.
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BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.
Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE NEW
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 153, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI AND RANGOON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ON HAND,
LADY REAY'S PATTERN
18-CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
Weighing 7½ tolas,
Price, Rs. 210, each.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

FOR SALE,
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.
GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch., in casks of 340lbs. gross.
WARDEN & Co.
Meadows Street, Fort.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their durability, elegance, and cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is cool and waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their excellence is unimpeachable.
Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.
WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
32, Meadow-street, Fort; Depot, Powder-bunder, Mazagon.

POLICE ORDER.
AS the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any Fireworks on or near, any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody, and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.
F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct., 1886.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
TENDERS FOR CLOTHING.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of TUNICS, TROWSERS and HELMETS, for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.
Samples may be seen on application to the Quartermaster, to whom Tenders must be sent on or before the 31st inst.
A. F. SOUNDY,
Quartermaster, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, 18th Oct., 1886.

ELECTRIC LIGHT MACHINERY FOR SALE:—
6 Engines and Boilers from 10 to 50 Nominal H.P.
4 40 Light Dynamos.
10 16 Do. do.
6 No. 7 Low Tension Dynamos.
1 10 Light Dynamo.
3 No. 5 Dynamos.
2 ,, Low Tension Dynamos.
Arc and Incandescent Lamps.
Electrolliers, Cables, Wire, Fittings, Insulators, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, &c.
Apply to
C. E. ASHBURNER,
Agent for Liquidators, Mody Bay.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST RECEIVED a FRESH SUPPLY of best real MOKHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.
2. Sets of English single and double Harnesses and Gentlemen's and Ladies' Saddles and Bridles.
3. A Pair of handsome Flea-bitten grey Arab horses, well-matched and very good movers.
4. An English-built, cane-shaped, new light Landau, with Brake.
5. An English-built new Mail-phaeton convertible into a Cart, with folding steps and lady's rest back, by Lewis of Salisbury.
6. An English-built new Dog-cart by Phillipson and Atkinson.
7. An English-built second hand Dog-cart, with Brake. Suitable for a Waler, by Morgan.
8. Decent Carriages and Horses are let out on hire, by days and months, on moderate terms.
For further particulars, apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, a valuable and rich collection of Persian carpets of various sizes and pattern, will sell singly or in a lot to close out account.
Now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 20th October, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF BARQUE "BRISBANE."
On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their room No. 5 Apollo Street the Barque "Brisbane" of 385 net Register tons with all her masts, tackle and furniture, as she now lies in the stream off the Custom House Harbour. She is 126 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 17 feet in depth, built at North Sheilds in 1867.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th October 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
10 cases white doria sarees.
15 bale Turkey red cambrics.
5 cases colored prints.
2 cases green shirtings.
4 cases orange madapolams.
2 cases red garment.
6 cases grey dhooties.
2 cases violet hair powder.
21 bales grey dhooties.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 20th October, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT CHINCHPOOGLY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the owners, the following:—
All those two pieces or parcels of foras freehold new salt batty ground (formerly one piece) situate lying and being at Chinchpoogly, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvie in the island of Bombay, one of such pieces containing by admeasurement ten thousand one hundred and nine square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the east by a road formerly called Foras Road, but now called DeLisle Road, on or towards the west formerly by salt batty ground of Rev. Braz Fernandes, and at present of Government, on or towards the north formerly by property of Maneckjee Sorabjee, and at present of Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of Minguel Pereira and at present of ——, and by the other of the said two pieces or parcels of ground, contains by admeasument four thousand and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the east by the G. I. P. Railway, on or towar s the west by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the no th formerly by batty ground of the said Maneckjee Sorabjee, and at present of the said Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and on or towards the south formerly by ground of the said Minguel Pereira and at present of Hormusjee Pallonjee Batliwalla, which said two pieces are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 732, New No. 12,724, old survey No. — and new survey Nos. 2701 and 2,702.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE of valuable and handsome house hold furniture, sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, rich table ornaments and vases, best plated-ware, handsome porcelainware and glassware, choice garden plants, &c., &c., the property of J. OLIVER, Esq., and A. C. THEON, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction, by the undersigned at No ( ) Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.
Catalogues will be published hereafter.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 21st October 1886.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT),
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 2.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES stand unrivalled in point of simplicity, durability, and accurate adjustment of machinery. Catalogues post free. For cash or on hire, with option of purchase. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED—In good order, a light LANDAU, suitable for one Horse, but with Pole and Shafts. State price and place of view, to "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

GENERAL CLERK WANTED. Good English and respectable References. Address, stating age, experience, and salary required, to "IXION," General Post Office, Bombay.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find comfortable Home and good Education in Medical Man's family, entire care, Medician, 20, Bellasis Street, Bath, England.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES! Meerschaum Pipes, Briarwood Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, all in nice cases, from a Manufacturer. Prices exceptionally Cheap. —SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED—A HEAD BUTLER for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

AUCTION SALE of Roller Flour Mill Machinery takes place THIS DAY, at 4 p.m., at Kaetwady Backroad, 2nd Lane.

TO LET—Furnished for Three months, from the beginning of November, a nicely-situated Bungalow on Sanders Hill. Apply to "A." care of this paper.

BUNGALOW WANTED—On Cumballa Hill or Neighbourhood. Apply to "BUNGALOW," care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY of decorating Halls and Reception Rooms, with artistic MIRRORS, now on view—L. HARTMANN & CO., 42 Meadows Street.

GRAND EXHIBITION and AUCTION SALE of Looking-Glasses, in various sizes.—L. HARTMANN & Co., 42 Meadows Street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadevi Road.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

TRAVELLING-KIT WAREHOUSE.—Portmanteaus, Overland-Trunks, Railway Rugs, Blankets, Folding Cane and Canvas Chairs, &c., &c., at Y. A. LACKA, & Co., Bombay.

JEWEL-RINGS, Gold lockets, brooches, chains, etc. made to order in time. Best workmanship.—KANNY & CO.. Gold and Silver Smiths, Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—ROOMS are vacant for Ladies and Gentlemen. Five minutes' walk from the station. Lanowlie, has an elevation of 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and is 200 feet higher than Khandalla.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Rugs, Mats. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

WHAT IS YOUR CRE-T AND MOTTO.—Monogram and Office Dies, and Copper-plates, very neatly Sunk and Engraved, Pencil Sketches sent for Approval, at moderate charges. At STEWARD & CO., 2, Church Gate Street.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADRAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room, Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list, apply to. LINDBERG, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8, postage, anna 1.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 103, Medow-street, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which Eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Swaying House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 each.

WANTED—Immediately TWO GRADUATES and TWO UNDER-GRADUATES as Class-masters. Apply sharp, naming the salaries wanted, to Mr. JEHANGIR SHAPURJEE MHOTABHOY WADIA, Proprietor and Manager of the Private English Institution, Surat.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½" and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds. Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange Finger, Clifton, Raglan, Shell, Lorne,—PEARCE & Co.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the salaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professoriate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.
Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy) ..... Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science ..... Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Generis, to assist the Principal in teaching English ..... Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian ..... Rs. 125 per month.
The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian, No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.
E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 12th October, 1886.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

WANTED—A Furnished BUNGALOW either on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill, or Breach Candy, for about five or six months, from 1st November next. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Bornby Row.

FOR SALE!
OWNER GOING HOME.
THE FAST SLOOP YACHT "THISTLE," built by Stockton and Pocket, Southampton. Length on water, Line 20 feet, Breadth 7 feet 4 inches. Coppered. Has old cruising and nearly new racing sails, and is in sound condition. For price, &c., apply to
T. MACKINLAY.
Alleppey Travancore.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 6 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.
THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER CUMMIN'S PATENT.

	BALE	
400 lbs. nett.		500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales		175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"		9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.		7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS,
Virudupatti,
Tinnevelly District.

"NEW TO INDIA."
THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Seminaia Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ld.
NOTICE.
AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 6th September, 1886, it resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 25 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 1st November 1886, at the registered office of the Com-pany.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.
LANG MOIR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR LOADING, UNLOADING AND STACKING OF COAL AND MATERIAL.
TENDERS will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the loading, unloading and stacking of Coal and other Material including the trimming and Marshalling of Wagons at the AJMERE, SABARMATI, KHUNDWA, CAWNPORE, AGRA and DELHI, DEPOTS for a period of THREE YEARS from the 1st January 1887.
Forms of tender and condition of contract can be had from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after last proximo.
A Deposit of Rs. 200 will be required to accompany each Tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Office, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of Small Stores, Country Produce, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities together with form of Tender with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 1st proximo.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A Deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 15th November 1886, for the supply of Stationery required for the Broad Gauge Section of this Railway for the year commencing on the 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with forms and conditions on which only tenders will be accepted can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba, and samples can be seen at Parel Depot, on and after 1st proximo.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each tender, and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA, MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.
TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 15th November 1886, for the supply of
Castor oil,
Cocoanut oil,
Kerosine oil,
Linseed oil, Raw and Boiled,
Tallow, best clearified, white,
Cotton Waste No. 1 to Company's Sample.
Do. do. ,, 3 to do. do.
required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January 1887.
Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay, Ajmere, Sabarmati and other Depôts, with forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Colaba, Bombay and from the Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depôt, on and after the 1st proximo.
The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.
A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender, and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the contract, a deduction of Rs. 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 16th October 1886.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and their companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. To be Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17, Tamarind Lane, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of October 1886, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st August 1886.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 11th October 1886.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 21st October, both days inclusive.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 1ST JANUARY ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.
THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES to this Company for the year 1887.
Tender forms with Conditions and List of Stores are procurable on payment of Rupee three for each set on application to the Store-keeper B. and N.-W. Railway Co., Sonpur.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "TENDER for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES" and be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway Co., and be delivered by noon of the 8th November next at the Company's Offices, Gorakhpur.
The Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway Co. reserves to himself the right to reject any or the whole the Tenders.
RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED as EARNEST MONEY must accompany each tender to prove *bona-fides* of intending Tenderers.
Sonpur, 24th Sept., 1886.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF SOUTHERN EXTENSION.
THE Southern Extension of the Southern Mahratta Railways between Hubli and Harrihar 79 miles) will open for the conveyance of Passenger and Goods Traffic on Monday, the 18th October 1886.
The Stations on this extension are:—

Hubli.	Haveri.
Kundgol.	Byadgi.
Saunshi.	Kajri.
Gudgeri.	Ranibennur.
Yalvigi.	Chalageri.
Hattimattur.	Harrihar.
Kolur.	

Trains will run as follows:—

Up Train.	Down Train.
Harrihar ....Depr. 3-20 p.m.	Hubli .....Depr. 6-30 a.m.
Ranibennur.. ,, 4-20 ,,	Gudgeri..... ,, 8-16 ,,
Haveri ..... ,, 6-5 ,,	Haveri ..... ,, 10-20 ,,
Gudgeri .... ,, 8-18 ,,	Ranibennur .. ,, 12 noon.
Hubli .....Arri. 9-50 ,,	Harrihar .....Arri. 12-50 p.m.

For further information, see Time and Fare Tables, or apply to the Traffic Manager or at any of the Company's Stations.
G. M. STEWART,
Agent.
Dharwar, 16th October, 1886.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* —*Medical Review.*
"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir* Marcus Clarke.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the name and Address and Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
EXPORT AGENTS.
BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 27, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-treet, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.
AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT.
MASCURINE and Co.
AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secun rabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES OTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot mmas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

INSURANCES.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.
All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for.....Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.
"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native of European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHEDS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and BENGINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,697
,, 1885	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,019,15 14 1
1878	£3,945,503 1 2	1885	£5,318,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE

ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th:—Pachumba (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Calder (s), from Busreh; H. M. S. Serapis, Portsmouth; and Bangalore (s), Jeddah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Mobile (s), for Persian Gulf; Taif (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Fana, Mauritius; St. Fillans (s), Naples and Torre del Anunziata; and Archmede (s), Genoa, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. County of Salop and s.s. St. Fillans left the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 16th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 1,08,769 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 23rd October, 1886, the charges on Foreign money orders and British Postal orders will be regulated by schedule No. 29, viz., 1s. 5d. per rupee.

THE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of the Graduates' Association was held yesterday evening at half-past five to consider the rumoured abolition of the Deccan College. It was resolved that a memorial should be sent to Government protesting against the scheme, if any, of the abolition of the College.

THE MAZAGON POISONING CASE.—Mr. Webb resumed yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, the hearing of the charge brought against Alexander Francis de Jesus, of having attempted to commit murder by poisoning his wife, Anne Catherine de Jesus. The case had been fixed for 2-30 p. m., but as the accused, who was liberated on bail, failed to respond at that hour, his Worship ordered a warrant to issue for his arrest. However, as he appeared at 3 p. m., further evidence in the case was recorded, and the case adjourned.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Nathoobhoy Ebrahimjee, a dealer in old articles, having his shop at Khara Talao Street, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having in his possession seven brass bolts and hinges, a bottle of champagne, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 7-8, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained. The accused in his defence stated that he received the above articles from a Hindoo lad named Pandoo Luximon, whose whereabouts he did not know. He was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARRIVALS OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Maharaj Venkutrao Naik, heir-apparent to the Chief of Phaltan, arrived here on Tuesday, by the Poona train, with his private secretary, Mr. Moro Gungadhev Ave, agent in Bombay, and 20 followers. The Maharaj has taken a bungalow in Cammatteepoora, and intends to spend the Dewalee holidays in Bombay, and visit the several public places.—The wife of Seedee Ahmed Khan, the Nawab of Jinjeera, accompanied by twenty-three followers, arrived here on Tuesday by the ferry steamer Bheema. She has taken up her residence in a bungalow at Malabar Hill.—Wulla Rukbad Gorkah, a Chief of Jeytpore, accompanied by twenty-five armed followers, arrived here on Tuesday, and has taken up his residence in a bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

ESCAPING FROM A LOCK-UP.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Sweeney charged Peer Mahomed, a Mahomedan, before Mr. Cooper, with having escaped, while under sentence, from legal custody. It appeared that about a week ago the prisoner, who had been convicted by Mr. Hamilton, the third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, was placed in the lock-up in the court-house preparatory to his removal to jail, and being allowed, under supervision, to visit another part of the building, he effected his escape. He was only arrested on Tuesday, at Callian. The prisoner, on pleading guilty, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in addition to his former term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

OWING to the indisposition of Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice West presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday and disposed of the following matters:—

RE DEVA MADHA COORIA.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition, which was granted.

RE KHOJA MULDINA MOOMIM.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for a month.

RE ABDOOL RAZAK DUBECHUND.—Mr. Chitty, for a creditor, moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the insolvent to show cause why the petition should not be dismissed. The learned counsel's client was a creditor for Rs. 64,000, about one-half the amount of the liabilities. The Judge, on enquiry, said he found the insolvent had been giving the Official Assignee every assistance and had been making up his books. The application was refused.

RE ASSANA SUDDOO INGOO.—Mr. Basil Scott, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for a postponement of the hearing of the rule *nisi* which was granted on the 22nd ult., requiring the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up in respect of the debts mentioned in the schedule. The application was granted.

RE PESTONJEE DORABJEE MAKOONA.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, who is in jail, applied for an interim order for three months. The Judge said this was the man's second insolvency, he having failed in 1882 to the extent of Rs. 31,000, and enquired why an interim order for three months was wanted. Mr. Manker said three months was the usual time. His Lordship, remarking that, as the assets stood at zero, it would not take very long to wind up an estate of that sort, granted the application.

RE RAMJEE LUXMON KUCHRE AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvents, asked for an extension of their interim order, which was granted.

RE HAJEE CASSUM MOOLJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, which was granted for a month.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Lewis Rozario Campos, Caitan Fernandez, Balajee Rungoba, Luxmon Bhugvat Mori, Shamlal Sheilal and another, Nagoo Ramlal and others, Bhagoo Tanoojee, Allarakhia Rahim Khoja, Syed Mahomed Abdoolshah, Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy, Natha Morarjee, Pestonjee Hormusjee Punthakee, Thomas Chambers, John Spencer Burn, and Hafiz Ebrahim and another.

INSOLVENTS PUNISHED.—The discharges of the following insolvents were adjourned without protection for three months in each case, on account of their schedules being unsatisfactory or for their having contracted debts beyond all reasonable expectation of being able to repay them:—Ramcrishna Succaram, Krishna Babaji, Damodur Govind Pye, Hunmaya Gunputrao, Chundoo Patel Meea Patel, Tyabali Rajabali, and Alisaheb Budroodin.

A BOMBAY STEAMER IN COLLISION.

THE steamship Mandover, which was on her maiden trip, having only just been built, was run into and sunk in the Channel early on Friday morning, Oct 1st. The Mandover belonged to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, and was built for passenger service. She left Grangemouth on the previous Tuesday morning with a crew of 16, and one passenger, and was bound to Bombay. The colliding steamer was the Matilda, a German vessel bound to Hamburg. Those on board the Mandover had a very narrow escape. According to the statement of the captain of the Mandover, the collision occurred about half-past four in the morning. At that time they were off Dungeness, and sighted the lights of a steamer, about a mile off, coming up the Channel. They held on their course, the Matilda bearing right down on them; the captain gave a blast from the whistle, but failing to attract attention, he gave three blasts, and the German steamer then replied; but it was too late to avert a collision, and she ran stem on into the Mandover, striking her amidships. The water rushed into the engine-room, and the crew had hardly got clear of their vessel before she sank. They were afterwards picked up by the Matilda and brought on to Dover, where they were received at the National Sailors' Home, and, later in the day, forwarded to London.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 19.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·766
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·2
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·805
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 2 p.m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of Wind*	SSE, SE, S, SSW, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	447

* From midnight to midnight.

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

THE following programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour has been issued:—

28th Oct.	Leave Simla, 9 A.M.	
"	Arrive Umballa, 7-45 P.M.	
"	Leave Umballa by special train, 9 P.M.	
29th "	Arrive Lahore, 6-15 A.M.	
"	Arrive Mooltan, 1-40 P.M.	
"	Leave Mooltan, 3-40 P.M.	
"	Arrive Bahawalpur, 5-35 P.M.	
30th "	Halt at Bahawalpur.	
31st "		
1st Nov.	Leave Bahawalpur, 5-35 A.M.	
"	Arrive Lahore, 5 P.M.	
2nd "	Halt at Lahore.	
3rd "		
4th "	Leave Lahore, 9 P.M.	
5th "	Arrive Umballa, 6-18 A.M.	
"	Arrive Delhi, 1-45 P.M.	
"	Leave Delhi, 2-33 P.M.	
6th "	Arrive Ahmedabad, 6 P.M.	
7th "	Halt at Ahmedabad.	
8th "	Leave Ahmedabad, 7-10 A.M.	
"	Arrive Baroda, 10 A.M.	
9th "	Halt at Baroda.	
10th "	Leave Baroda, 9-20 A.M.	
"	Arrive Surat, 12 noon.	
"	Embark in I. G. S. Clive for Goa, afternoon.	
11th "	On Board.	
12th "	Arrive off Goa early morning.	
"	Disembark after breakfast, visit places of interest, return to ship at about 5 P.M.	
"	Embark for Bombay.	
13th "	Arrive Bombay, 5 P.M.	
14th "	Halt at Bombay.	
15th "		
16th "	Leave Bombay for Poona, morning.	
"	Arrive at Poona.	
17th "	Leave Poona, morning.	
"	Return to Bombay.	
18th "	Halt at Bombay.	
19th "	Leave Bombay, 11 P.M.	
20th "	Arrive Nandgaon, 6 A.M.	
"	Drive to Rozah, ariving there at about 2 P.M.	
21st "	Halt at Rozah.	
22nd "	Leave Rozah for Aurangabad, 10 A.M.	
"	Arrive Aurangabad, about 2 P.M.	
23rd "	Leave Aurangabad for Nandgaon.	
24th "	Leave Nandgaon, after dinner, arriving at Hyderabad at about 5 P.M.	
25th "	Halt at Hyderabad.	
26th "		
27th "		
28th "	Leave Hyderabad at about 3 A.M.	
29th "	Arrive at Mysore at about 5 P.M.	
2nd Dec.	Leave Mysore at about 9 A.M.	
	Arrive at Seringapatam 9-30 A.M.	
	Leave at 1 30 P.M.	
	Arrive at Bangalore at about 5-30 P.M.	
4th "	Leave Bangalore after dinner.	
5th "	Arrive Trichnopoly at noon.	
6th "	Leave Trichnopoly at 4 A.M.	
	Arrive at Madura at 9-30 A.M.	
7th "	Leave Madura at about 10 A.M.	
	Arrive Tanjore 4 P.M. and drive to Vallam.	
8th "	Leave Tanjore at about 10-30 P.M.	
9th "	Arrive at Pondicherry at 7. A.M. and embark for Calcutta on board *Clive*, at about 3 P.M.	
13th "	Arrive in Calcutta in the afternoon.	

As we have already announced, this list has since been altered by the Viceroy deciding to embark at Bombay for Goa instead of proceeding from Surat. For this purpose His Excellency will come straight from Baroda, reaching Bombay at half past one on the 10th. It is notified that beyond Hyderabad the Viceroy's programme is still liable to alteration.

A Notification in the *Gazette of India* says:—

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Governor-General's Camp" without the addition of any post town. The party accompanying His Excellency the Viceroy on tour is as follows:—

† D. Mackenzie Wallace, Esq., Private Secretary.

† Major Lord W. Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary.

1. Major H. Cooper, A.-D.-C.

2. Major Rowan Hamilton, A.-D.-C.

†. Surgeon J. Findlay, M.B., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

3. Captain Leonard Gordon, A.-D.-C.

4. Lieut. Lord H. Russell, A.-D.-C.

5. Lieut. L. Gordon, A.-D.-C.

† J. McFerran, Esq., Assistant Private Secretary.

6. H. M. Durand, Esq., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary.

7. A. Crawford, Esq., Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay.

8. W. J. Cunningham, Esq., Under-Secretary, Foreign Department.

† W. Evans-Gordon, Esq., Attaché, Foreign Office.

† Will go through the whole tour.

1. Will accompany as far as Hyderabad; thence proceed to Calcutta.

2. Will join at Bombay, relieve Mr. Gordon, Aide-de-Camp, and accompany the remainder of the tour.

3. Will proceed to Hyderabad direct, and see all arrangements are complete for reception of His Excellency there.

4. Will join at Hyderabad and accompany the rest of the tour.

5. Will accompany as far as Bombay and then proceed to Calcutta.

6. Will accompany as far as Bangalore.

7. Will join at Surat, and accompany to Goa and Bombay.

8. Will relieve Mr. Durand at Bangalore, and accompany the rest of the tour.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the head-quarters of the several Departments.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

REFERRING to Reuter's telegram about the article in the *London Times* on the admission of natives to the Indian Civil Service, the *Guzerat Mitra* says:—"The former independent editors of the *Times* are no more. It is now in the hands of one or two pensioned Anglo-Indian Nabobs, who have made it their business to injudiciously thrust their heads into any and every action of the Government of India in relation to the natives of the country. Perhaps the writers in the *Times* are apprehensive that, if a Commission be appointed, the *Gora Sahibs* in general will not have a fair chance of getting into the Civil Service of India.

"The enemies of Native progress are on the alert, and have sounded a note of alarm through their patron—the London *Times*. The proposed Civil Service Commission has given this paper an opportunity to give some choice bit of advice to the Indian Government as to the manner in which the administration is to be carried on. It says that this country should be governed on English, and not on native, principles, and not by native administrators. Indians should not be admitted into the Civil Service, and if the question is to be re-opened at all, it should be done only with the object of seeing how far the natives should be excluded from the public service. This is probably the conclusion which the *Times* would have the Government to come to. What a doctrine to lay down at this time of the day! If such are the ideas which are circulated in England on this important question, the natives should not be slow in doing their duty in the matter, for on their part the old battle will have to be fought over again."

LAND ASSESSMENT.

IT is very satisfactory to find that the promise made by H. E. Lord Reay, that he would give early consideration to Mr. Telang's proposal for giving the ryots an opportunity to make any representations they may find necessary on the rates of assessment before they are finally sanctioned by Government, has been promptly kept. At a meeting of the Legislative Council, H. E. took occasion to announce that Government have decided to give the ryots an opportunity to represent to the Assistant Superintendent any improvements they may have effected on their lands, so that he may take them into his consideration when he classifies them. So also, when the classified lands are grouped and the maximum rates fixed by the Superintendent of Survey, they will be made known to the ryots in their vernaculars, so that any *bona fide* representations they may have to make on the subject may reach Government through the regular official channel before the rates are finally sanctioned. The value of these concessions is greatly diminished by the declaration that they may be withdrawn by Government at any time should they be found "to interfere unduly with the work of the Survey Department." Although this looks like an undue exhibition of tenderness to the Survey Department, it is no small thing that Government should recognise the necessity of doing something to improve the position of the landholder in his relation to that Department.—*Kanada-Suarte.*

LUCIFER MATCHES.

WHAT has become of Dr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte's project of manufacturing matches in Bombay? We had received a sample box of Bombay-made matches, and were in great hopes of seeing the import of that article cease. But to our dismay we find that the import of this article last year amonted to Rs. 19,50,000. Is it owing to the growing partiality of natives to English manufactures?—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

DR. TYLER AT THE "COLONIES."

THIS week's *World* has the following notice of Dr. J. W. Tyler, C.I.E., in its celebrities at Home:—Old London Street, with its "Rose Inn," its "Three Squirrels," its "Whittington's House," its stocks, and its conduit dedicated to St. Christopher, has happily survived the now almost forgotten "Inventories," to become the official abode of the Commissioner of the "Colonies." The statues of Bishop William the Norman, Alfred the Great, and Aldred of Mercia, who seemed, during the season of 1885, to bless perpetually from their niches above the portcullis in St. Erkenwald's mediæval tower, the ornate much-upholstered kiosk sacred to the cigarettte and the symposia of the Royal patron of *al fresco* entertainment, now look down admiringly at the architectural apotheosis of Indian art, which at present occupies its site. Their attention is possibly divided between Maharajah Scindia's graceful gray stone gateway (somewhat disfigured by the aggressive notice-boards, which proclaim alike the liberality of the donor and the archæological attainments of Major Keith) and the pink and white walls of Mr. Purdon Clarke's cloistered yard, which leads to the great Durbar House beyond. The *jalli*-work of the windows, the slender columns, the horse-shoe arches, and the alabaster Hindoo shrine which stands in the centre, take you away at once, in the spirit, to the bazaar of some far-off Indian town; but Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen's printed interdictions to smokers and intruders opportunely serve to remind you that you are, after all, still in South Kensington. In the cell to to the right as you enter, Kadir Buksh of Bijnore (who already styles himself on his cards "Carver to her Majesty the Queen"), seated in the midst of his tools and a heap of fragrant sandal-wood, is busily engaged in carving a picture-frame which is to be sent the next week to Balmoral. The expert *mistri* is axious to show you something of his handicraft, but you pass on to the corner shaded by a real lime-tree, and ascending a somewhat high step find yourself in a compartment where Europe is represented by a formidable Chubb's safe, and Asia by the effigy of an Agra peasant-woman in holiday garb, and by the presence of Kurrun Sing, a Thakur from the same city, who with charcoal, blowpipe, and moulds, is engaged in fashioning white metal peacocks, camels, and Hindoo divinities into menu-holders, and trusts implicitly to the saving virtues of the picture of Mahadev hung over his head to bring him back to his little shop and anxious family with unimpaired orthodoxy. A door beyond the safe is open, and you enter the diminutive five-sided room in which Dr. Tyler has spent many hours almost every day since May. All the light he gets comes from either through a fretwork panel, or a grating covered with ground glass, and the square deal table fills just half the available space, and barely leaves room for the accomodation of a single guest. A week hence and Dr. Tyler and his charges will be on board the Parramatta, on their road to India, and signs of the coming departure are visible on every side. It is early yet, and the court is still uninvaded by its usual throng of sightseers; but Dr. Tyler has already been hard at work for an hour at least in the solid walnutwood writing-chair which he has contrived to place between the table and a cupboard behind it. He has duly doled out their morning allowance of opium to the privileged workmen from Bhikaner and Bhownugger; he has administered some half a dozen doses of quinine, and he has just replaced his medicine-case in the receptacle which it shares with a row of books and a case of photographs. It is Nazir Hossein of Delhi who just now claims Dr. Tyler's earnest attention. There was a time when Nazir was the "decorator" of Bahadur Shah, and he was in Delhi during the dark days of 1857; but he has just been appointed ivory-miniature painter to the Queen-Empress, and his loyalty is, of course, unimpeachable. He is proud of his Arab lineage, and the scarlet Cashmere shawl and *pashmina* coat which he has wrapped round him by reason of the cold adds to the picturesqueness of his fine face as he places before Dr. Tyler the scroll which he is covering with a portrait of her Majesty, a network of golden tracery, and an inscription in delicate and well-formed Persian characters. Dr. Tyler hands you the translation, and while he pursues his consultation with the skilful artist your loyalty is gratified by the Oriental imagery and flowing language which declares that "the Queen-Empress is the glorious sun of Hindustan; the life-giver; like the silver moon; she sheds her beneficent rays on Imperial London, which her presence has made a paradise;" expresses heartfelt gratitude that "the Chief and Empress of the kings of the earth has permitted the poor sojourners from distant Ind humbly to approach the foot of the throne," and supplicates "the Most High that the majesty of this great Empire may never wane." At this juncture Nisar Ahmed's arrival darkens the narrow door. He also once made signets for Bahdoor Shah, but the Johri Bazaar will welcome next month the seal-engraver to the Queen-Empress of India. He wears a becoming fawn-coloured *chapkan* and a pink turban, and in his hand he holds the great engraved seal to which he has given the finishing touches, and which is to be affixed to the farewell address over which his compatriot and friend Nazir Hossein is bestowing so much laudable care and attention.

Over Dr. Tyler's head hangs in a frame of black and gold the photogravure from Angeli's characteristic portrait of the Queen; her Highland Journal with kindly autograph inscriptions are amongst the volume in the little cupboard, on which rests the portrait of the Duchess of Albany; and on the table before him is a letter from Balmoral wishing a pleasant and prosperous journey to the homeward-bound strangers. The voluminous accounts of the sales of work half hide a photograph of the Princess of Wales, of which Nazir Hossein has made a charming copy; souvenirs of Windsor, Osborne, and Balmoral are placed on a beam which run across the room; and amidst the litter of papers which cover the well-laden table you observe the likenesses and autographs of Princess Louise, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Empress of the French. The artist and the seal-maker are dismissed at last, and Dr. Tyler finds time for a brief talk about his mission and its results. As might be expected, he is full of gratitude to the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family, who have certainly taken the Indian workmen under their special protection. Sydney and New York have both asked Dr. Tyler to pay them a visit, but he has not yet decided on his answer. For nearly a year he has devoted his whole energies to the difficult and delicate task he undertook. He has succeeded in providing the most notable and popular feature in the Exhibition of 1886, and now all is over he is not sorry to return once more to rest awhile in his pleasant bungalow in the Agra Lines. Nobody has died and nobody has been seriously ill; and the much be-fêted forty will return to India to tell their fellow-countrymen of the gracious condescension and womanly tenderness of the great Queen beyond the seas whom they have seen face to face.

Dr. Tyler offers to introduce you to the most remarkable of his *protégés*. The venerable septuagenarian in a white robe, who is patiently hammering a copper pot, polished sword-blades in his youth for the Kings of Delhi; the portly personage in a bright blue shawl and a canary-coloured turban once made jewellery for the rulers of Rajpootana, and is now beating out puzzle-rings at three and sixpence apiece; Munalall in spectacles has abandoned the manufacture of typical Indian figures to model the bust of the great apostle of South Kensington and the pioneer of popular exhibitions; Talsiram has brought to the Colonies a sweetmeat shop from holy Brindaban, with its brass chiraghs and its bell from Muttra, and in a pea-green *angarkha* and orange headdress is busily occupied in concocting a delicious pile of *jelabi* from an admixture of milk, flour, and sugar. In a corner of the adjoining cell, in a white turban, a harlequin pair of trousers, a warm knitted jacket, and toe-rings, sits Bakshiram, who, having attained the patriarchal age of a hundred and two, might almost have seen Tippoo Sultan and Warren Hastings, and survives to kiss the feet of Queen Victoria, and fashion clay gods and goddesses from sunrise to sunset. On the opposite side of the narrow street, Dr. Tyler presents you to Radhabuldub and Natheeram, the cunning carpenters contributed by the Maharajah of Bhartpore, and Kadir Bakhsh, who, having swallowed his matutinal modicum of opium, is now carving an elaborate panel in Dholpore stone. Across the yard behind the alabaster pagoda, Mokunda, who in his prime worked for princes, is now condemned by the inexorable laws of supply and demand to stamp hideous pocket-handkerchiefs for the use of infidels and heretics. Vilayat Hossein thinks of little else than his dyepots, his pans and his pestle and mortar, and is in no way disturbed by the great crowd which always gathers next door to see the boys Ram Lal, Ram Phal, Chuta, Pita Ram, and Bipad, sitting in a row in their many-coloured headdresses, with their backs to the spectator, and patiently expiating their youthful transgressions by deftly weaving a Persian patterned carpet which is destined for an English palace. There is something awe-inspiring in the presence of their neighbour the stately Shahban, who is diligently engaged in covering spindles with red silk for the use of his subordinates. His long black hair falls over a flowing robe of yellow satin; his conical cap is of green and gold; his closely clipped beard is grizzled, and silver charms and amulets are hung round his neck and arms. His ancestors were hereditary *kinkab*-makers to the Nabobs of Oude and Princes of Bengal, and in the contemplation of his personal magnificence you almost forget to admire the splendid brocade which Ismail and Imami are making under his direction. By this time you are back again at the corner by the Chubb's safe and the lime-tree; eager purchasers for Kurrum Sing's menu-holding divinities have begun to assemble, and Dr. Tyler invites you to sit awhile in his room while he tells you something more about himself and his friends.

John William Tyler was born in India just forty-seven years ago. He was educated in the Doveton College at Calcutta, and began his medical studies in the college of that city. After taking degrees in medicine and surgery at the Universities of London, Edinburgh, and St. Andrews, he was finally appointed to the post of Civil Surgeon at Etah, whence he was transferred to Manipuri. His devotion to his duties during the cholera outbreak of 1868 gained for him the favourable notice of the Government, and after seven years' excellent work at Manipuri he was placed in charge of the Central Prison at Meerut. Notwithstanding the exigencies of a large private practice (in the course of which he has attended professionally the ruler of Bharatpore, the Maharajah Scindia, the Rana of Dholpore, Sir Dinkar Rao, and the Maharajah of Patiala), Dr. Tyler has made the whole subject of gaol discipline and gaol manufactures his own. The great penitentiary at Agra has been for ten years under his care, where his practical knowledge of the important subject of "prison industry," his firm but humane administration, and his general solicitude for the welfare of the natives, both within and without his particular domain, have often elicited the expression of golden opinions from his superiors. His work at the Calcutta Exhibition attracted the attention of the Duke of Connaught, on whose recommendation the Prince of Wales asked him to undertake the responsibility of bringing the native contingent to South Kensington. No better selection could have been made. Dr. Tyler possessed both the confidence and affection of the natives of the North-West Provinces, and was thus able to surmount all the difficulties and prejudices with which the project was naturally surrounded. The objections of caste and creed were overcome; Dr. Tyler's promises and assurances were unhesitatingly accepted; ghee and Ganges water were provided for the Hindoos; feasts and festivals were to be observed; the cooking of food was to be carried out with a due regard for religious scruples, and the Moslems were to kill their own cattle in conformity with the precepts of the Koran. All this has been done, and Dr. Tyler returns to Agra with the satisfaction of knowing not only that for five months the "Indians at work" excited more interest than any other department of the most popular of the South Kensington Exhibitions, but that his skill and perseverance are likely to be attended with results of real political importance. He has well earned the Companionship of the Indian Empire, which he received at the hands of the Queen in person; and you are sorry that the instructive narrative of his experiences in India is abruptly interrupted by the unexpected arrival of the Empress Eugénie, who has come up andaunted by the crush and crowd to bid farewell to the dusky workmen, in whose fate and fortune she, too, takes a kindly interest, and who were a few days ago the recipients of her hospitality at Farnborough.

SOME COBRA STORIES.

WHILE at home on furlough from India a short time ago, I was much amused at finding a very general impression among my friends that to come across a cobra is an every-day kind of occurrence in India. How erroneous this idea is may be gathered from the fact that not many days ago a brother officer told me that although he had been about ten years in India, he had never yet seen a cobra in a wild state. His is, it is true, propably an exceptional case; but still it shows that an Englishman may pass a considerable time in India without coming across one of these venomous reptiles. Cobras, however, are met with quite often enough, and sometimes in very curious and uncomfortable places. For instance, a young lady who had just returned from a ball in a small station in Southern India, noticed, as she was on the point of getting into bed, that the pillow looked disarranged; and on taking it up to smooth it out she discovered a cobra coiled up underneath it. She called out for assistance; and her father coming to the rescue, speedily despatched the obnoxious intruder with a stick. I happened to mention this circumstance to an officer one day, and he informed me that the very same thing had happened to himself soon after his first arrival in the country, and that, in consequence, he never got into bed until he had examined the pillows. In the year 1873, while quartered at Bellary, on going into the drawing-room of the bungalow, which at that time I shared with a friend, I discovered a cobra curled up on the sofa cushion. I hastened out of the room to fetch a stick; but in doing so, I must, I suppose, have made some noise, as on returning the snake had disappeared. A few evenings later, however, just as my "chum" was leaving the house to go out to dinner, he called out to me that there was a snake crawling up the steps of the veranda in front of the drawing-room. I ran out with a stick, and succeeded in killing the unwelcome visitor. It turned out to be a fairly large cobra, and was in all probability the one which I had seen a few days previously on the sofa. It is, however, in the bath-rooms of an Indian bungalow that cobras, when met with within doors, are most frequently encountered, as they come there in pursuit of the frogs which delight to take up their quarters there; for froggy is an article of diet to which the cobra is very partial. An officer of the Madras cavalry, since deceased, told me that when quartered at Arcot, he one day observed in his bath-room, emerging from the the waste-water-pipe, the head of a cobra, which was holding in his mouth a frog. The pipe was too narrow to admit of the snake's withdrawing his head unless he released his victim; this, however, from unwillingness to forego his meal, he would do not do, and in consequence paid the penalty for his gluttony with his life. One day, my wife's ayah came running into her bedroom saying there was a large snake in the bath-room. Arming myself as usual with a stick, I went into the bath-room just in time to see the snake disappear into the waste-water pipe, which ran under another small room to the back of the house, where the water found its outlet. The servants stationed themselves at the outlet, while I endeavoured to drive the reptile out from the rear, first with my stick, and afterwards by pouring the contents of a kettle of boiling water down the pipe. Both attempts to dislodge the intruder from his position proving ineffectual, I commenced a vigorous assault on him by thrusting a bamboo about five feet long down the pipe, and this time success rewarded my efforts, and the snake, driven from his refuge, was killed by the servants outside. This cobra measured about five feet six inches in length, and was the largest that I have ever seen killed. I may here mention that the ordinary ideas about the size attained by this species of snake are greatly exaggerated. Some years ago, a surgeon-major serving in the Madras presidency, with whom I was acquainted, took a great interest in this matter, and offered a considerable reward to anyone who would bring him a cobra six feet in length; but, if my memory serves me right, the reward was never gained, although a very large number of cobras were produced for his inspection. Once I witnessed a wonderful escape from almost invariably fatal effects of a cobra bite. I was marching with some native troops in the cold weather, and halted for the night at a place called Maikur, where, instead of having our tents pitched, my wife and I preferred occupying a small bungalow belonging to the department of Public Works, which was situated opposite the encamping-ground. Sitting outside the bungalow after dinner, I had occasion to call my headservant to give him some orders for the next morning. As he ran up, I saw him kick something off his left foot, and at the same time he called out: "*Samp, sahib, samp!*" ("A snake, sir, a snake!") There was a bright wood-fire burning close by, and I saw by its light the snake with its hood up. It was immediately killed by some of the camp-followers, and was brought to me, and proved to be a small cobra. On examining my servant's foot, I found one tiny puncture on the ankle, on which was a single drop of blood. The man was at once taken to the hospital tent, and attended to by the hospital assistant in medical charge of the troops, who applied ammonia and did all that was in his power. I was very anxious about the man; but he awoke me at the hour for marching next morning as if nothing had happened, and for some time apparently experienced no inconvenience. Some weeks later, however, after we had reached our destination, his left leg swelled very much, and he suffered great pain for a considerable time; but he eventually recovered. The snake was seen by eight or ten persons besides myself, and was beyond doubt a cobra; and the only possible explanation of the man's escape seems to be that the reptile must have bitten something else very shortly before, and so to a great extent exhausted the deadly poison in its fangs. One of our children had a narrow escape, though of a different kind, when quite a baby. My wife picked him up one day from the floor, where he was lying enjoying himself in baby fashion. She had hardly done so when a cobra fell from the roof on the very spot on which the little one had been disporting himself the moment before. On one occasion, a curious native superstition with regard to the subject of these notes came to my notice. A cobra which had been killed in the hut of one of the men was brought up to be shown to me, when a havildar (native sergeant) called my attention to the fact that the end of his tail was blunt, saying in Hindustani: "Look, sahib; this is a downright villain; he has bitten some man, and so lost the tip of his tail." On my making further inquiries, I was confidently assured that whenever a cobra bites a man, the tip of his tail invariably becomes blunted.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE MUSSULMAN POPULATION OF THE CAUCASUS.

THE Administrator-General of the Caucasus, after considering the causes which impel the Mahomedan inhabitants of the province of Kars to emigrate into Turkey and finding it impossible to tolerate this emigration of Russia's Mahomedan subjects who thus wish to evade the conscription, has ordered the military governor of the province of Kars to oppose by all legal means this tendency, and also to inform individuals and families who cross over to the Turkirh dominions without express permission that they will be prohibited ever returning to Russia, and that should they do so they will be punished according to the law. A close guard is also to be observed to prevent the Kazda who recently passed into Turkish territory from returning to the Caucasus.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Times*:—An American who had made his fortune in the petroleum trade was always very indignant when this was alluded to as a modern industry. He always insisted that it was as old as the Bible and that the immense fortune of Job was derived from the springing wells which yielded an abundant supply of oil; that these wells caught fire and destroyed his houses, his flocks, his herds, and his sons, and that he was thus reduced to want. The American added that Job's sores were doubtless due to the emanations of petroleum, as he had himself known many people employed in the extraction of the oil who suffered from the same infirmity. However much or little there may be in this theory, it is quite certain that petroleum was in existence centuries before Job's time, and the Dead Sea, or Lake Asphaltites as it was called by the ancients, appears to have been formed by a vast eruption of petroleum, which, forced from beneath the earth's crust by an enormous quantity of gas, poured down the fertile valley of Siddim, and destroyed the five Cities of the Plain. The Jordan, which flowed into the Gulf of Arabia, was turned from its course, and its waters were driven back to the immense chasm which opened up near the tableland of Canaan. Since then a thick mist has hung over the still and clear waters of the Dead Sea, and the petroleum, rising to the surface, forms dense masses which become solidified beneath the action of the sun's rays. This petroleum is known as bitumen of Judea, and along the shores of the Red Sea, where it is also found, as "mummies balm," several writers asserting that the Egyptians used it for embalming their dead, and that the cement used in the walls of Nineveh and Babylon was a compound in which petroleum was the chief ingredient. It was also found at the source of the Is, a small river which runs into the Euphrates about 110 miles above Babylon. Herodotus speaks of the mineral oil of Zante, in the Ionian Sea, and Plutarch describes a sea of fire burning near Eobatana. Pliny and Diodorus refer to the springs of Agrigentum, and the oil taken from them was burnt in lamps, and known to the Romans as Sicilian oil. The petroleum extracted at Ormiano, in Italy was used for lighting purposes; and in Persia, from time immemorial, temples have been built in close proximity to burning springs. For more than two thousand years the disciples of Zoroaster have been going to Baku, which is the Mecca of the Parsees, to pay their devotions before the flames which crown the promontory of Aspheron, and it may be said, in short, that petroleum has been known and made use of under different names all over the world for centuries and centuries. At the present time there are petroleum wells in Burma, upon the shores of the Caspian Sea, in China, in Japan, in Formosa, and in the Punjab, in Canada, the United States, the West Indies, and South America, and, so far as Europe is concerned, in Russia, Hungary, Austria, Germany (Hanover), Portugal, Spain, and Italy.

It was, however, in the United States that the extraction of petroleum upon anything like a large scale began, and it is well known that since 1850, when the industry in question was started, the method of raising and transporting the oil to its destination has been carried to a high state of perfection. There are oil wells in Western Virginia, Ohio, New York, Kentucky, Kansas, Colorado, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Utah, California, and Pennsylvania, though the great petroleum basin of the Union is in the last-named State. This basin is 144 miles long, and varies from one to twenty miles in breadth, extending from the north-western slope of the Allegheny Mountains to the State of New York. The surface is very hilly and covered with dense forests, while the soil is in part composed of porous sandstone and rough sand. Two tributaries of the Allegheny river—Oil Creek to the east and French Creek to the west—have long been the limits of the springs which are being pumped, and it was on the banks of the Oil Creek river that the petroleum trad may be said to have come into existence.

The United States export annually about 30,000,000 barrels of petroleum, most of in being already refined. There are, however, petroleum refineries in several places in France and Spain to which raw petroleum is sent, and the total production of the United States is estimated at 40,000,000 barrels; while the other countries which produce petroleum in considerable quantities are—The Caucasus and Baku, 15,675,000 barrels; Galicia, 5,000,000 barrels; Burma, 1,000,000 barrels; Canada, 900,000 barrels; Peru, 300,000, barrels; Germany (Hanover), 300,000 barrels; Roumania 125,000 barrels; the Transcaspian region, 116,240 barrels; Australia, 80,000 barrels; and Japan, 34,000 barrels. Russia, with its production of over 16 million barrels, is rapidly becoming a dangerous rival to the United States, and the town of Baku, at the extremity of the gulf, which forms so safe a harbour for shipping, will before long be the most flourishing city in that part of Asia. The old Persian

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 20.

THERE was an advance of another 1-16d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, making the rate 45 1-16d. Rupee Securities, as well as Sterling Loan, were unchanged; so also were Consols; but French Rentes were quoted ⅛ higher, at 110⅛.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, with sales 8,000 bales, of which 600 bales were Surats. Mid-Uplands on the spot were still quoted at 5⅛d. per lb.; Surats also were unchanged, with the exception of Good Oomras, which were 1-16d. lower, at 4¼d. per lb. Arrivals were quiet, and we notice a decline of 3-64d. for October-November, and of 1-32d. for all other positions up to March.

New York again comes unchanged both as to Spot and "Future" quotations. The Receipts at the Ports were heavy, say 56,000 bales, against 38,000 bales for the same day last year, and 47,000 bales in 1884.

COTTON.—The market is quiet and rates unchanged. We have not heard of any business having been done to-day. There was a rumour, however, that Good Broach had been sold in the bazaar at Rs. 208 per candy, for March delivery, between native merchants.

SEEDS AND WHEAT continue extremely quiet. Small lots of White Delhi, Ready, have been taken at Rs. 4, and of Hard Yellow (63 per cent.) for one month's delivery, at Rs. 4-6 per cwt.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	372 bales.
Wheat	18,288 cwts.
Linseed	976 "
Rapeseed	930 "
Gingellyseed	1,911 "
Poppyseed	223 "
Groundnuts	218 "

FREIGHTS.—The Hornhead has been put on the berth for Dunkirk at 18s. 3d. per ton, November loading. The market is quiet at our quotations, say:—

Liverpool	18s. 9d.	Ready and November.
London	18s. 9d.	" "
Antwerp	18s. 9d.	" "
Dunkirk	18s. 9d.	" "
Havre	18s. 9d.	" "
Marseilles	18s. 1½d.	" "
Trieste & Venice	20s. at 2s. Exchange.	

EXCHANGE opened pretty steady, and closed firm at an advance of 1-32d., since the morning, both for Ready and Forward, but most of the Banks refusing to name rates for any large amounts until the result of to-day's Council drawings shall be known. A fair business, however, has been done, principally forward, and Bank Bills for the first three months of 1887 have been obtainable at fully 1-32d. higher than was done yesterday. It seems not unlikely that Councils will have gone at about 1s. 5 11-32d., as even before any large Export business has begun, the local Banks do not seem to be very amply provided with Funds for ready business, and it is not easy to see how they are to get them except by Council drafts. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 9-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	"
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.	"
Credits " "	1s. 5 15-32d.	"
Francs " "	1'84½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been but little business doing, and we make no change in our quotation either for Four or Four-and-a-half per cent., which stand at 97 11-16 and 102¾, respectively.

SHARES.—There is little doing in this market at present. Mill shares continue to attract most attention, and to-day's transactions have resulted in the following changes:—Coorla Mills have receded Rs. 30 per share, and are now worth Rs. 630 Katao Mukunjee are down Rs. 20, say to Rs. 860. City of Bombay have fallen to Rs. 890—a drop of Rs. 10. Connaught and Ripon, have declined Rs. 5 for the former and Rs. 2½ for the latter, making the rates Rs. 600 and Rs. 810, respectively. Manockjee Petit have recovered Rs. 5, closing at Rs. 1,190. Bombay-Burma are down again to Rs. 2,650 for the old shares; but for the Third Issue they have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 670.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	893
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	10,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	900
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	—	1,050
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I.P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (am all shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bunary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Broul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	20	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	650
Dholleea P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	15	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1 375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 6	1,680xd.
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 25	40
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125		105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		120
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	50	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	600xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1 2 2
ashon Press Co.	300	500	50	2	595
Vakart Press Co.	450	1,...	1,000	Rs. 20	705

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PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULES in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches*. If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
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No. 23, Medows-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name implies, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best material and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—ROSS—September 7, at St. Mary's Church, Worlingworth, Suffolk, Edward Lee French, A. D. S., Punjab Police, to Wilna, eldest daughter of David Ross, C. I. E., Indian State Railways, and grand-daughter of the late Archibald Bremner, Inverness, N. B.
NELSON—CHIDLEY—September 19, at St. Anne's, Westminster, George Henry Nelson, Lieutenant, Bombay Commissariat Department, to Elizabeth (Lily), eldest daughter of W. Chidley, Esq., of Highbury, London.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WARBURTON—CHISHOLM—October 16, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. W. Clark, Charles Campbell Warburton, Revenue Survey, Poona and Nasik, to Helen Bonnycastle, only daughter of R. F. Chisholm, Esq., late Architect to the Madras Government.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KNOX—October 14, at Naini Tal, the wife of G E Knox, B C S, of a daughter.
LESLIE—October 12, at Mussoorie, the wife of Lieutenant W Leslie, 33rd B I, of a daughter.
WILSON—October 12, at Jhansi, the wife of Mr J Wilson, I M Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—INCE—October 14, at St James's Church, Calcutta, by Special Licence, by the Rev F R Michell, Herbert W Evans of Bhaulpur, to Carrie Ince, of Beverley, Yorkshire, England.
GILBERT—SHEPHERD—October 13, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Rev A C Pearson, M A, Henry William Gilbert, P W D, to Eveline, the only daughter of Mr W J Shepherd, Survivor of the Cawnpore Massacre, 1857.
WALLACE—CAMPBELL—October 14, at St Stephens', Calcutta, by the Rev A Saunders Dyer, Hugh Robert Wallace, of Busbie and Cloncaird, Ayrshire, N B, eldest son of the late Henry Richie Wallace, Captain, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, to Tilly, eldest daughter of the late Archibald Campbell, Esq., of 8, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

JENNINGS—October 8, at Meerut, of pneumonia, William J Jennings, S M D, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

A CORRESPONDENT from Shahabad sends us Rs. 5 in aid of the industrial establisment in connection with the Bombay Education society's School at Byculla.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1886.

THE death of Sir Herbert Macpherson is an incident in the operations in Burma which adds sadly and seriously to the misfortune which has attended upon them. It comes at a time when nearly the whole of the force destined for the subjugation of the country having arrived on the scene of action, decisive measures for making our occupation effective might have been expected. It can scarcely be but that this untoward event will delay operations. We never change horses when crossing a stream unless death decrees the change, and it is undoubtedly a serious disadvantage that the work which Sir Herbert Macpherson had taken in hand will have to be taken up by another. He had done splendid service for India, first in command of the cavalry in the Afghan campaign and then in commanding the Indian Contingent in Egypt, and his death is a loss to the Empire at a time when it can ill afford to spare so gallant and so competent a commander.

THE news that England and some of the other Powers have assured Russia that they would disapprove of the re-election of Prince Alexander to the Bulgarian Throne comes from St. Petersburg, and for that reason if for no other, it must be accepted with caution. If Lord Salisbury has conveyed any such intimation to the Russian Government he has not only departed from the policy which he followed at this time last year, but he has paid scant respect to the Treaty of Berlin, which expressly declares that the Prince of Bulgaria is to be "freely elected" by the Bulgarian nation, with the consent of the Powers. Now there can be no free election if the Powers intervene beforehand, with a notification that they would disapprove of the election of a particular candidate. Their disapproval must obviously come after and not before election. Besides what reason has England to go out of her way at this time to reveal her inclinations. Her approval or disapproval of the Prince is a card to play, and it is a very unskilful player who shows his hand before he is obliged. England can have no special objection to the Prince's re-election; she can gain no special advantage from his rejection. Nor is there any known reason why either Austria or Germany should at this time put a spoke in Prince Alexander's wheel—Prince Alexander of whom Prince Bismarck's organ said four days ago that, to judge from the Bulgarian elections, he must have made a mistake in abdicating. It is at least as likely that the report of England's objection to his re-election will be denied as that it will be confirmed. That the Porte has made up its mind to support the Russian demands will surprise no one. This simply means that M. Nelidoff's diplomacy at Constantinople, from which generous bribery is said not to have been excluded, has succeeded. It was foreseen all along, and it simply means that the snake has charmed its victim into the state of stupor in which it can do anything it likes with him. The question whether a Russian occupation of Bulgaria is likely or not depends not upon the recent Russian assurance that it will be avoided, but upon whether the Bulgarians stand out against the Czar and against the Sultan. We can well understand the Czar giving a promise not to occupy Bulgaria as a *quid pro quo* for the Sultan's undertaking not to recognize Prince Alexander if re-elected. Russia, as we have hinted all along, can do many things within the limits of strict legality and with a faithful observance of the letter of the Berlin Treaty. But the resoluteness of the Bulgarians, which has not yet been broken, may force her to decide between a surrender to them, and an enforcement of her pretensions by armed intervention.

THE "Yellow-Book" in which the Customs Department exhibit the Trade and Navigation of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1885-86 is as usual full of information which the commercial community will value, and which may be turned to good account alike by manufacturers and traders. The introduction, which covers forty quarto pages, gives a clear general view of the course of trade, and constitutes a valuable chapter in the economic history of the year. In the elaborate tables which make up the bulk of the volume will be found a mass of information which may be turned to account by any trader who desires to estimate the condition of the particular trade in which he is interested. We can of course only deal with the return in a general way, but even when so dealt with it presents an instructive and interesting record of growth and decadence in various directions and in various industries and trades. The chief fact which stands out in Mr. Moore's bulky quarto is that the external trade of the Presidency, import and export, fell off in value by one crore and six lakhs, or 1·26 per cent. Taking an average of the last five years, however, the return shows an increase of about six per cent.—not, on the whole, an unsatisfactory state of affairs. The really external trade of the year, moreover, shows an increase of 46⅞ lakhs, the decrease being accounted for by a falling off in transactions with foreign Indian ports and British ports in other Presidencies. The decrease is found in "foreign" exports, which have diminished in value by about a crore and three-quarters, though this part of the trade is slightly above the average of the past five years. In "foreign" imports, on the other hand, the increase stands at about two crores and a quarter. Imports from the United Kingdom, which amounted in value to twenty-three crores and twenty-one and a half lakhs, showed an increase of rather more than a crore and a quarter, or six per cent. in advance of the previous year, and nineteen per cent. upon the quinquennial average. An analysis of the imports from home reveals a good many interesting facts. Thus, despite Lancashire's anticipation of losing ground in the Indian market we imported last year nearly eight crores and a quarter worth of cotton goods for the United Kingdom, including twist and yarns, this being an advance of twenty-three and a half lakhs upon the imports of 1884-5. The growth of railway enterprise in India is indicated in a largely increased import of railway plant and material—one crore and ninety-five lakhs worth, against one crore eighty lakhs. Of metals we imported nearly two crores worth, an increase of fourteen lakhs upon the previous year, and a sign of anything but decay in the industries of the country. We have Lord Beaconsfield's high warrant for the belief that activity in the chemical trade is a premonitory symptom of a general trade revival. If he was not altogether wrong when he announced this discovery over the Lord Mayor's dinner table, then we may make much of the fact that the chemical imports into the Presidency last year showed an increase of a lakh and a half. The jealous conservators of native textile art will mourn over an increase of like amount in the imports of foreign dyeing material, aniline and others. But this has gone on for years, and the Indian dyers having discovered the cheapness of foreign dyes will not easily be impressed with their nastiness. We are in truth tasting fruit from the tree of knowledge which may not be quite for our good. The growing consumption of chemicals used for sizing cotton goods may satisfy only a legitimate want; but excessive sizing has discredited certain classes of English cotton goods in Eastern markets, and the fact ought to be kept in view.

The items of decrease on the import side are in scarcely any instance indicative of an unsatisfactory state of affairs. Thus although the coal imports have fallen off in value by more than two and a quarter lakhs, the decline is in value alone; the bulk indeed has increased, Nineteen and a half lakh's worth—about a quarter of the whole import—came from New South Wales, being used mainly by the Gas Company, who find the Australian coal easier of storage, and more productive of coke than other kinds. It is of some local interest to know that despite a recent endeavour to establish match making amongst the Bombay industries the imports of matches continue to increase. Last year they amounted to nearly eight and a quarter lakh's worth, an advance of a lakh and a quarter on the previous year. Those who seek in the Bombay Yellow-Book for indications of the growing poverty which has been detected by Mr. Hyndman and others who look at the country from a London library table will not find them. There is an increasing demand for articles that are not articles of necessity. The growth of the watch trade is significant enough in this direction. The watches are cheap enough, it is true, for the average value last year was less than eleven rupees, but their cheapness indicates that they are finding their way into classes of society in which until lately it was as rare a thing to see a time-keeper of any sort as in other days it was to see a pianoforte in the house of an Englishman of the lower middle class. Then again under the head of "apparel" there are returned large imports of gold thread, concerning which Mr. Moore tells us that the industry of embroidering in gold has largely developed within the past few years, for whereas formerly there were only a limited number of shops in Bombay and a few other places where this work was carried on, they may now be found in nearly all the principal towns in the Presidency. We do not know whether financiers in search of a new subject of taxation will turn over the pages of this return with that object. To the correspondent who has twice solemnly suggested in our columns that the native *pan supari* should be taxed we present the fact that last year 66,08,200 pounds of betel-nut were imported into this Presidency, of a returned value of more than eight-and-a-half lakhs of rupees—this being in addition to the local product, which, it is true, was scanty last year.

On the export side of the account the fact that most prominently stands out is the falling off in the shipments of raw cotton to the United Kingdom from four crores eighteen and three-quarters lakhs worth to two crores and a half lakhs worth. Linseed too showed a not unimportant decrease of eleven and a half lakhs worth. On the other hand the wheat exports to the United Kingdom rose from a little more than a crore-and-a-half worth to close upon two crores, an increase which will certainly be more than maintained this year. To France the wheat exports have been reduced by about thirty-six lakhs worth, the protective duties imposed a year-and-a-half ago being doubtless answerable for this. The prohibition of mowra flower imports into France still shows its effect in a blank return under this heading. The French imports of oil seeds of various sorts fell by about thirty lakhs worth, a diminution which France is not likely to have made up for out of her own much protected agriculture. While the wheat trade with France has diminished a very brisk trade has sprung up between Bombay and the Italian ports, to which about forty-four lakhs worth were consigned last year, or nearly double that of the year before. As regards our exports of manufactured goods the most prominent fact is the increase of thirty-four and a quarter lakhs in the value of cotton twist and yarn, and under this heading there is a piece of information which will encourage Bombay producers in the belief that even unremunerative business may be made to pay in the long run. Mr. Moore reminds us of the fact that in 1884-85 twist turned out by the Bombay mills could be bought in China at prices little in excess of raw material, and that capitalists took advantage of the opportunity to make large purchases. This led to the Bombay twist, which hitherto had been known chiefly in the coast districts, being introduced further into the interior of China, and the Chinese weavers, tempted by the low price, gave it a trial, and got to like it better than the local make. In this way the markets for Bombay produce have been extended without an effort. The exports of the piece goods trade from Bombay has also grown; the increase of Rs. 3,16,000 in their valuere presenting a percentage growth of seven and a quarter per cent. An instructive paragraph in the return is that which relates to our trade with Persia. More than four-fifths of it, we are told, represents foreign merchandise, and much the same thing is said of Turkey in Asia. Surely here are fields in which an effort might be made to push our own trade. Arabia presents an example of what may be done by a more careful adaptation of supplies to the needs of the market. Our trade with that country is reported to be in a very thriving condition, for while the export trade to that country in foreign merchandise has increased by two lakhs, that in Indian produce and manufacture has grown by fourteen lakhs. Are the requirements of the Arabian trade so exceptional that the Indian producer can find an opening there which is denied him in Turkey in Asia and in Persia?

THERE is a delightful article in this month's *Macmillan* which would have led Lord Beaconsfield, if he could have had advance proofs of it, to expunge those paragraphs in "Lothair" in which he spoke so very unpleasantly of a certain Oxford Professor. For Mr. Goldwin Smith, when he sets himself to chat about "England Revisited," reveals himself to be no longer the Radical who drew down upon himself Mr. Disraeli's most playful bitterness, but a "Conservative *malgré lui*"—*malgré lui* certainly, but Conservative all the same. He would doubtless tell us that he has not changed; men always say that, and force their friends to decide the point, most frequently against them. Here we have him, however, casting as lingering looks upon the *ancien régime* of England as the good people of the Faubourg St. Germain cast back upon the vanished order of things in France. He comes back from Canada praising first of all the beauty of the English landscape and of English rural life, contrasting them with the newer lands across the western sea, where "the dwellings of the people look like structures and are indicative only of present prosperity; here they look like growth, and are suggestive of a history." And then he sighs over the schemes which threaten the peace and beauty of English rural life, with its order of hall, farm, and cottage. "Over this landscape and life," he says, "Radical agrarian reformers purpose to drive the plough. If they are to have their way one is glad to have had one more look." A wider knowledge of the world, and especially of the newer world beyond sea, has given Mr. Disraeli's Radical Professor a keen perception of the value of elements in English society upon which in other days he set small store. He sees everywhere in the England of the squire and the parson, in farm, cottage, and field, the traces of the improver's hand; he admits that, except in poaching cases, there might be a worse institution than quarter sessions; and he cannot think without a pang of English country houses being left to decay, or "haunted rather than inhabited by decayed families living in a corner of the pile, like the French chateaux." But the impressions which "Revisited England" makes upon the homecomer he finds to be all in the way of regrets and misgivings. Healthy amusements are not are noticeably more in vogue than they were. Still, here is a foreboding which we quote for the confirmation of the warnings and rebukes which a well-known Bombay cricketer lately uttered in the hearing of a large assembly of our local athletes. "Lawn Tennis," Mr. Goldwin Smith solemnly asserts—"lawn tennis, at which women play, is sapping, and will, in the end, kill cricket, unless it has in it, like croquet, the seeds of its own death." And then "the loss of a manly game would tell on English character." A conservatism which can thus enfold cricket within its conserving arms can be lacking in nothing. Mr. Michael Wyer, at all events, will hold that the conversion of the Radical Professor is complete.

DEATH OF SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON.

THE announcement which we make this morning that General Sir Herbert Macpherson has fallen a victim to the treacherous climate of Upper Burma will be received with very general regret. It was known that he had been stricken with fever, but it was not understood that his life was in any immediate danger, and the announcement of his death therefore comes as a painful surprise. Having been appointed to direct the new campaign against the dacoits in Upper Burma, Sir Herbert Macpherson arrived at Rangoon a few weeks ago, and immediately proceeded to Mandalay. After a short stay there, he went up the river to Bhamo. It was while on this expedition that he seems to have contracted fever, though at first there was nothing alarming in the symptoms. At Mandalay, however, his condition became so serious that he had to return to Thayetmyo. But this change does not appear to have produced any satisfactory results, and in a telegram from our Rangoon correspondent, which we published yesterday morning, we were told that he was so ill that his medical advisers had forbidden him to travel by rail, and that he would therefore proceed slowly down the river to Rangoon in the Government gunboat Irrawaddy. The telegram which we publish this morning informs us that he has succumbed to the fever on the voyage, and that his remains have been taken back to Prome. How unexpected his death was, even by those nearest him, may be gathered from the statement telegraphed from Rangoon on Tuesday, that when recovered the General would probably proceed up the Sittang Valley, to devise some plan of operations for that part of the country. Sir Herbert Macpherson was a soldier in every sense of the word, and enjoyed well-deserved popularity in the army. He embraced the profession of arms over forty years ago, his first Commission being dated February 28th, 1845, and joined the Bengal Staff Corps in 1861. He attained the rank of Major-General in 1882, and in 1883 was admitted to the Colonel's allowance. He had seen considerable active service, and on several occasions behaved with conspicuous distinction in the field. His first experience of actual warfare was in the Persian expedition in 1857, when he took part in the battle of Kooshab and the bombardment of Mohumrah. He was on active service during the troublous times of the Mutiny from 1857 to 1859. He was present at the actions of Onao (where he was wounded), Busseeratgunge, Boorbeake Chowkee and Bithoor. He also assisted in the relief and defence of the Residency at Lucknow, in the defence of the Alumbagh, and in the final capture of Lucknow (where he was again wounded). He displayed so much gallantry at Lucknow that he received the coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross. His next experience of active service was in the Afghan war in 1878-9-80. His record of services on that occasion is as follows:—"Assault and capture of Ali Musjid. Expeditions to Kama and Lughman valleys. Battle of Charasiah. Actions of Doaba and Surkh Kotal. Defeat of the Kohistanis. Operations at and around Kabul, December 1879. In command of the first infantry brigade on the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Kandahar, 1st September 1880. For his services in Afghanistan he was mentioned several times in despatches, was granted a medal with four clasps and a bronze star, and was made a K.C.B. The part he bore in the Egyptian Expedition in 1882, while in command of the Indian Contingent at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and the subsequent pursuit of the rebels to Zagazig, is almost too well-known to be mentioned. He was, as every one will remember, thanked for his services by the Houses of Parliament admitted to the order of the Medjidi, and made a K.C.S.I. He succeeded Sir Frederick Roberts as Commander-in-Chief of Madras on the latter's appointment to be Commander-in-Chief in India.

SERVICE GRUMBLINGS.

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

THE Finance Committee with their Augean labours interest me. The way they scent out an extra peon or a supernumerary clerk is wonderful, but it appears to an ordinary "dweller in the plains" that they begin at the wrong end. I could give them one hint about reductions in a certain department. It is a puzzle to all military men, both regimental and staff, to find out why a Judge Advocate-General's Department is kept up on its present lines. For this little Presidency, there is a Judge Advocate-General, on some 2,000 rupees a month, and two Deputy Judge Advocates-General who each draw Rs. 500 staff in addition to their regimental pay. Now these two latter officers do the work which in England is always done by the Assistant Adjutants-General, or Deputy Assistants or Brigade-Majors. A man is not qualified for the position of a Staff Officer if he cannot do the court-martial work, there being of course superior authority to refer to in intricate cases.

I am quite certain that two out of these three appointments could be abolished with real benefit to the State, not only from a pecuniary point of view, but also as regards the rapid despatch of business connected with courts-martial. A little extra work would be thrown on the Divisional Staff Officers, but it is work of quite a legitimate character. I do not suppose the Finance Committee will take my hint, but here it is for their benefit if they like.

* * *

I hear they are going at the Military Finance Department, Controllers, Pay Examiners, Examiners of Commissariat Accounts, and all people of that sort. Here indeed might be made a considerable reduction. The audit and checking and objections made to expenditure incurred by responsible officers of high position is now absurd, and entails an enormous crowd of clerks who might well be dispensed with. In this department Babuism and Red Tape reign side by side, immoveable in a strength daily augmented by habit. Worry, worry, worry, Finance Committee; here you will find a fine field for your labours, and if you can break down the rule of the Baboo and Red Tape, you will earn the gratitude of the Army in India.

* * *

I want to know what constitutes the number of troops necessary to make a Divisional Command. It appears to me a Brigade in England here means a Division, and the command is worth Rs. 3,500 a month. I look in a very useful book called the Bombay Monthly Army List, and I see that in the Northern Division there are five regiments of Native Infantry, half a regiment of British Infantry, two batteries of Artillery and one regiment of Native Cavalry. Now I see that a Division ought to consist of seven Infantry regiments (*i.e.* two brigades and a battalion of Rifles), three batteries of Artillery, one regiment of Cavalry, and one company of Engineers—so the Northern Division is not up to strength. The Mhow Division is, according to the last Army List, very short of Infantry, there being but four regiments, but there are five batteries of Artillery and two regiments of Cavalry. It is a good thing being a Divisional General in India. "Plenty to get and little to do," with generally a large number of Staff officers who, if they are worth their salt, so arrange their work that the General has little to worry him. I yearn to be a Divisional General. Most ambitious young men flatter themselves it is a post they could fill during peace time very nicely.

* * *

I am told that centralization is carried to such an extent in this country in military matters that a Divisional General cannot even sanction the discharge of a transport follower or a syce or grass cutter without reference to the Commander-in-Chief. Can such things be? Nor can he sanction the re-erection or the building of a house in the cantonments under his command without sanction from Head Quarters. What is the good of a man on Rs. 3,500 a month if he cannot be allowed to decide these petty questions even? Truly, there are many matters which puzzle the mind of a soldier fresh to the East.

* * *

Postal and Telegraph Departments are intimately connected with each other, both being for practically the same propose—conveying intelligence, the latter at a much more rapid rate than the former. Why, therefore, I ask, are not telegrams "on Service" treated in the same way as letters "on Service?" A Service letter pays a very considerably reduced rate of postage. Why should not a Service telegram be sent at a reduced rate in the same way? Practically it would make no difference in the total revenue, as the Telegraph is under Government.

* * *

When are military men going to be protected by some laws applicable to military cantonments from the general "cussedness" of landlords? These gentry have learnt in the last few years that the present Cantonment Rules have no legal power whatever, and that there is nothing to restrain them charging what rent they like; they consider themselves injured if they cannot recover the full value of the house in four years' rent; and as to repairs, whatever they do is generally so badly done that it is worse than useless. Government, however, as landlord of the Marine Lines houses has set a bad example to every other landlord in the Presidency—in these Lines some of the houses pay back the full price given for them every sixteen or eighteen months.

* * *

A Body Guard is a thing of beauty; but what a common Governor wants with one I don't know. One can understand that Viceregal State should have something of the kind among its surroundings, but why the Governors of Bombay and Madras should have a guard of expensive Cavalry is beyond comprehension. A troop of Native Cavalry could always be told off for escort work, which they could do just as well as the present Body Guard—not looking quite so beautiful, but just as useful. What this very distinguished corps costs Government in this Presidency I cannot say for certain, but probably not less than half a lakh a year. Certainly as much if the interest on the value of the expensive stables and quarters at Parell and Ganesh Khind be taken into account. There are also Body Guard stables of a less expensive description at Malabar Point. If the reduction of the Body Guard is not part of the scheme of the Finance Committee, I beg to call their attention to it. Bombay would be governed just as well with two green-coated Bombay Cavalry sowars behind the gubernatorial carriage as it is with two red-coated troopers.

* * *

I have not quite done with the expenses connected with Government House. The Band appears a distinct and unnecessary luxury. It plays occasionally at dinner time, and perhaps once or twice a week in public. If a Band is wanted at entertainments, a regimental band could always be obtained, for which doubtless the Governor would be very happy to pay out of his own purse. I commend the Bands of the Bombay and Madras Governors to the tender mercies of the Finance Committee. A true story connected with the Bombay Governor's Band comes to my mind. Some years ago, during the time of a certain Governor who has lately received much attention from Mr. Punch, a large banquet was given at Ganesh Khind to a member of Council about to leave India. Now the Governor used always to drink the Queen's health after dinner, and on the nights the band played, one of the Band serjeants used to be on the watch, and directly he saw the Governor and guests rise, he used to signal to the Band, and God Save the Queen was played. On this occasion, however, the Bishop happened to be present, and before the wine went round, the Governor asked him to say grace. His Lordship rose and everybody else; the Band serjeant thought the rising meant the Queen's health, and immediately the Band struck up, so the grace was said to the tune of God save the Queen.

* * *

Perhaps when the Finance Committee has succeeded in suggesting reductions throughout India to the extent of about one-hundred lakhs a year, its members will remember that every officer both of the British and Native Army is systematically mulcted of a portion of his pay, and suggest that this injustice may be rectified. It is in this way that the pay is reduced. An officers' pay in India is made up of his "British pay proper" according to his rank, and the rest by various allowances, such as tentage, batta, &c. Now the British pay is the pay that an officer gets serving in England. Many years ago, when the scale of pay and allowances in India was last adjusted, it was settled that all officers should get their British pay proper, and then the allowances, &c., should be added to it. The British pay of each rank was converted into rupees at the then rate of exchange, which was at that time subject to but very slight variations. But, alas! exchange has gone down, and the so-called equivalent of the British pay remains the same. For example, a captain's pay at home used in round numbers to be £15 a month. At the rate of exchange in the days when this was converted it became Rs. 121. What a sad thing is this! For £17-5 (the present pay), a captain receives Rs. 121, when the value (at the high exchange of 1s. 8d. for the rupee) is Rs. 207. Each rank loses in the same way, and it certainly was never intended when the rules were framed years ago that this should be the case. I should like the Finance Committee to give this subject their very earnest consideration.

JOTTINGS FROM RATNAGIRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RATNAGIRI, OCT. 18.

EVENTS have succeeded each other so fast that I have had to defer reporting them

TELEGRAMS.

DEATH OF SIR H. MACPHERSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 20.

Sir Herbert Macpherson died this morning at 8 o'clock on board the steamer Irrawaddy. His body was taken back to Prome.

RANGOON, OCT. 20.

General Sir Herbert Macpherson died at 8 o'clock this morning on board the gunboat Irrawaddy, on his way from Prome to Rangoon. The Irrawaddy has returned to Prome.

Sir Herbert Macpherson's body is being brought down by rail from Prome, and will be buried in the Cantonment cemetery to-morrow morning. He got fever at Bhamo, and did not take care of himself He was seriously ill for nine days, during which time Surgeon-Major Sibthorp, in medical charge, never left him for half an-hour. His temperature was kept down to 102 degrees by enormous doses of quinine.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 20.

After having negatived the proposal of the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the constitution of the Port Trust, the Bengal Government has changed its mind. An official letter states that the Lieutenant-Governor gathers from various indications that as the elective principle would be preferred, he will not withold his consent from the proposal for fresh legislation. The law will be amended during the cold season, and out of thirteen Commissioners, the Chamber will be allowed to elect four, and the Trades' Association one. The concession is generally regarded as inadequate.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee has received a hint to bring its labours to a close as soon as possible. The Bengal inquiry will not take long, as the Government had sifted the subject beforehand.

DR. GOETHALS.

Dr. Goethals, Catholic Archbishop of Eastern India, received an enthusiastic public welcome on his return from Rome. In returning thanks, he said that he had informed His Holiness of the progress of the Church in his vicariate, and the Pope replied that the tidings were the greatest consolation he could receive at a time when he was girt by so many distractions.

THE STATE OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 20.

The principal items in the Government summary for Upper Burma are that three Shan dacoits have been shot by the police in the Mandalay district, and two villagers killed by the dacoits. The Kyoukpyoung district is loyal.

A Thoogyee has been killed, and much damage done in the Sagaing district. Hla Oo has been defeated by a party from the Ahlone garrison. A loyal official has been killed in the Minboo district, where the dacoits are becoming more active.

The Myooke of Mugway, together with the police, dispersed a band of 200 dacoits.

Ningyan is still much disturbed by dacoits, who have burned many houses in the town itself. Some of their leaders have been captured by the police near Meiktila.

A Thoogyee has been murdered near Yawbwag.

A telegram from Paghan to the *Rangoon Gazette* reports that the district is infested by dacoits, and that pilots therefore refuse to land.

The Minhla correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* telegraphs to-day the report, that Sir H. Macpherson considered martial law essential, but Sir Charles Bernard disagreed with him. A very general wish is expressed here that Sir Harry Prendergast may be chosen to succeed General Macpherson.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 20,

The Amir of Afghanistan has made suitable arrangements for the accommodation of the Boundary Commission. The people and officials are said to be respectful and friendly.

The reported disturbances at Badkshan is said to be entirely without foundation.

DEATH OF KAKOO MAHARANI.

On the 2nd October, Kakoo Maharani, widow of the late Nana Rao of Bithoor, died at Katmandu, Nepal aged 45.

REVOLT AGAINST THE RAJAH OF MANIPUR.

The Bara Chamba Sing has been worsted in an attempt to raise a revolt against the Maharaja of Manipur. He was defeated at Manipur on the 11th by State troops, aided by the frontier police, and is now under arrest. Thirty guns and two cannons were captured from the insurgents.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LONDON SOCIALISTS.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The Socialists have resolved to adhere to their determination to hold a demonstration of the unemployed on Lord Mayor's Day, notwithstanding the warning from the Chief of the City Police.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, OCT. 19.

England and some of the other Powers have assured Russia that they would disapprove of the re-election of Prince Alexander to the Bulgarian throne.

ILLNESS OF THE CZAREWITCH.

Rumours are current that the Czarewitch is seriously ailing.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA

SOFIA, OCT. 19.

Gadban Effendi has arrived here on his special mission, and has made known that the Porte will support the demands of Russia.

THE CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

VIENNA, OCT. 19.

Cholera has altogether ceased in Italy, but is on the increase in Buda Pesth.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, OCT. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta, with the English mails of the 8th inst., left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay this evening.

ADEN, OCT. 18.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Titanis, from Trieste, left here for Bombay to-night.

COLOMBO, OCT. 20.

The P. and O, steamer Chusan from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera..... 3¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 69½

4½ " " 73½

3 " Consols for Account..... 100⅛

3½ " Sterling Loan..... 100⅛

4½ " French Rentes..... 110½

Bar Silver..... 45 1-16

Chartered Bank shares £23

Do Mercantile shares £19-10

Hongkong and Shanghai shares..... £58-10

Arrivals—Pharos and Dragoman.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 19.)

STATE OF INTERRUPTION TO COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam right.

MR. DALY was in a low state last night. He is still unconscious.

AT the close of the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (the chairman) remarked that before separating, the Council should, express their warm thanks to Mr. Ollivant for the most valuable services he had rendered to them during the past five and a half years. They would all be happy to see him return to his duties in January, after the short but well-earned period of rest that he would have enjoyed in England. These remarks were cordially agreed to by the Council. Mr. Charles, the acting Municipal Commissioner, was present, and was introduced to the Council.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who had originally included India in his programme of a tour for the winter, has abandoned the idea, and contents himself with two mouths on the Continent. He has started for Vienna.

M. HARMAND, the French Consul-General, was at Simla recently, pushing the claims of his compatriots for losses suffered at Mandalay during the late war. The number of claims is 393, and the amount sought as compensat on about 64¼ lakhs of rupees. In such cases as these the claim more often represents the sum which the sufferer asks than the sum which he is at all entitled to receive. The Government of India have referred the matter to the Secretary of State, to lay down the general principles upon which the claims shall be dealt with.

THE Madras School of Arts has not as yet arrived at a remunerative state of existence. The expenditure last year was Rs. 32,925, and the receipts from sales, &c., only Rs. 16,044. Still, it is satisfactory to see that it is making good progress, and becoming better adapted to the educational wants of the country. Both the students and apprentices were very successful at the middle school examination for industrial branches, and a step in progress has been made by employing the more advanced apprentices in the teaching as well as in the preparation of original designs. A good deal of work of genuine artistic value was produced last year for the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, where it has been favourably noticed. The Manufacturing Department has also made good progress, and it is hoped that the recent discovery of kaolin in Mysore will help to extend its general utility by enabling it to turn out works of a novel character.

PRINCE ESTERHAZY, who came out as the Austrian representative at the Delhi manœuvres, is still on tour in India. On the 13th instant he visited the Khyber Pass, being accompanied by Colonel Chapman, 1st Bengal Cavalry, Major Warburton, Political Officer, Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Gartside-Tipping, 1st Bengal Cavalry. Captain Tipping drove the party out at sunrise in the four-in-hand of the 1st Bengal Cavalry as far as Jumrood. From thence on horseback they proceeded up the Pass protected by a mounted escort of the Khyber Rifles under Afridi Khan, the Commandant. On every small peak on the way up were to be seen small detachments of the Khyber Rifles, some almost out of sight, who presented arms as the party passed. "Major Warburton, as cicerone," writes a correspondent, "enlivened the ride by relating stories of the different places as they were passed, pointing out where Cavagnari held his conference with the Afghan General before the first war, and was told that he could not go any further without fighting; also, where, subsequently, the 40-pounders were placed that shelled Ali Musjid, and the route taken by the flanking party in that action. It was very hard to believe that those bare hill-sides, as they now appear, could ever have been fought over by troops: any part of the road seems quiet inaccessible. Having arrived at Ali Musjid and inspected the place, everybody partook of a welcome meal, provided by the Deputy Commissioner, in a shady part of the gorge near the stream, and seemed quite sorry to leave the cool breezes up there to go back to dusty Jamrood."

COLONEL ST. HILL, an Aide-de-Camp of Sir Neville Chamberlain, in Madras, was returned to the House of Assembly in Tasmania at the general election last July, as member for North Hobart. Last month he charged the Mayor of Hobart with having unlawfully neglected to repay the sum of £25, deposited by the Colonel with him as returning officer, at the time of the Colonel's nomination. The case was dismissed by the police magistrate.

THE *Railway Service Gazette* has "excellent authority" for stating that Sir Alfred Lyall's extension of office was granted solely on account of the proposed Legislative Council for the North-West Provinces.

SIR COMER PETHERAM has returned to Calcutta. The vacation Court re-opened on Monday.

THE Finance Committee will be engaged in consultation with the Bengal Government at Darjeeling for the next fortnight. The *Englishman* says it is unlikely that they will succeed in making any very large reductions, as expenditure in Bengal has been cut down to a large extent during the past three years.

THE *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Ghorband (Oct. 8) *via* Peshawar (Oct. 16):—"The Boundary Commission has crossed the Hindu Kush safely. The two parties halt for a few days in the neighbourhood before moving towards Charikar and Kabul. Both sections of the party are in good health, and look forward with great pleasure to their return to India." Ghorband is a town of some size, about seventy miles north-east of Kabul by road. The Commission would appear to have crossed the Hindu Kush by the Shubar Pass, thus diverging from the Bamian road. The Pass is some 13,000 feet high, and the road on the east side drops into the valley of the Panjshir, an upper water of the Kabul River. The stream takes a northerly sweep, so that the party, in following it, must have had to turn their backs for a time on Kabul. Thirty miles beyond Ghorband, the road and river emerge from the valley, with a sharp turn to the east, passing through a gap in the Boghman mountains which form the eastern wall of the Shorband valley. From that point the southerly march, by way of Isturghi, Istalif Farza and Kushgar, is entirely free from difficulties.

IN connection with recent riots at Etawah, when the police were either not provided with percussion caps for their guns or neglected to use them, and up-country paper remarks:—"The Government of India might well instruct the various local Governments to make full inquiry as to the efficiency of the police force under their orders, and the desirability of arming the sepoys with some better weapon than the worn-out muzzle-loaders which they now possess. As the Native Army will in due time receive the Martini-Enfield rifle, the discarded Sniders of the regulars might well be made over to the police. We cannot afford to have a repetition of riots such of those reported from Etawah, Delhi, and Hoshiarpore, where the police were powerless to restore order without the aid of the troops. At Etawah and Hoshiarpore, too, it should be remembered that the soldiers were fortunately available for the special service required of them, inasmuch as troop-trains happened to be passing along the line of railway. It is not always the Relief season; and is certainly not advisable to employ our troops to do police work when the religious animosity of rival sects has been excited."

ALTHOUGH it has been decided that, for the present, the Finance Committee shall not interfere with the Military Department in the Madras Presidency, the Government of India has again urged upon the consideration of the local authorities the practicability of the abolition of the appointments of Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, Fort St. George, and Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions. In regard to the first of these, it is urged that the appointment is a sinecure, and in regard to the second, that the work might, as in Bengal and Bombay, be done by the Military Accounts Department—pensions being issued quarterly. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has, however, vetoed these proposals, and, in doing so, pointed out that, in regard to the first, the work of the Staff Officer and Superintendent of Details, has considerably increased, now that the conservancy of the whole Fort devolves upon him, and is just sufficient for one man to perform efficiently. In regard to the second case, His Excellency considers it impracticable, as the quarterly payment of pensions will compel the native pensioned soldier to wait in arrears for pension for three months, and thus drive him to utter ruin and poverty, by compelling him to go to the local *sowcar* for pecuniary aid—a procedure the present system of monthly payments obviates. The Supreme Government has been informed accordingly.

As is generally known, the Bengal Pilot Service is recruited by Leadsmen apprentices sent out from the training ships in England, and last year four of these apprentices arrived. At the suggestion of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association one of these appointments was specially reserved for a locally selected candidate, but as no candidate appeared at the examination, the vacancy was filled up by a cadet from England. This year it has also been decided to reserve one vacancy for a locally selected candidate, but if none comes forward it may be concluded that the Anglo-Indian Association was wrong in supposing that there was a local demand for employment in the service. Last year, out of the total number of Leadsmen apprentices seven passed the necessary examinations, and were admitted to the grade of Matea. The Leadsmen live together in quarters at Garden Reach under the superintendence of Mr. Mignon, and their quarters are reported to be in every way suitable and comfortable, which is certainly more than could be said of the old arrangement which has thus been superseded.

THE *Madras Mail* says:—"There are not many General Officers in the British service—or for the matter of that in any other service—who are capable of performing the feat of pedestrianism done by Major-General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B., last week. The General visited Mysore City for the Dasserah, and instead of returning by rail, made up his mind to walk back to Bangalore. Mysore is distant 85 miles by road from Bangalore, and the General covered the ground on foot in two days, turning up at Ballaboovil (his residence in cantonment) as fresh as ever."

THE *Pioneer* is again trying to read the thoughts and intentions of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, despite its recent unlucky experiments in that direction. Its latest attempt is as follows:—"The list of K.C.I.E.'s to be created on the 1st of January next, if then, will be a short one, and its composition will mainly depend on the Viceroy's recommendations. It is possible that a further list may appear on the Queen's Birthday, or the anniversary of Her Majesty's Jubilee, but nothing is yet decided."

EARLY in the year the question of the income of a successful jockey was raised. The surveyor of Income-taxes for Newmarket assessed Archer at 10,000*l.* a year; but that gentlemen, resented the charge. It cannot, however, have been much over the mark. It is announced officially that Watts is to receive for three years to come a retainer of 5,000*l.* a year from Mr. Baird, who races as Mr. Abington. For this the owner is not to have sole claim on the services of the jockey in question. On the contrary, another owner is before him, and he can only have Watts's services when the first claimant does not require them. A retainer like this by no means represents the chief source of a jockey's income.

It having been brought under the notice of the staff council of the Salvation Army that lieutenants expected headquarters to consent to their courting and engagements, and that, instead of trying to qualify themselves for captains their thoughts and attentions were directed to their sweethearts, they have just issued the following stringent order:—

"That in future no sanction will be given to courting or any engagement of any male lieutenans. He must get promoted to the rank of captain before anything of the kind can be recognized. No captain is to expect headquarters consent to his marriage, either after two years' service or more, unless he has proved himself an efficient and successful officer, and is backed by his divisional officer, who, in consenting to his marriage, must agree to give him three stations. In future no marriage will be agreed to by headquarters unless we have consented to the engagement at least twelve months before. The old rules remain in force that there must be at least twelve months' service in the field as a commissioned officer before any engagement can be sanctioned. Communications with regard to engagements must be made to the divisional officers, who will refer the matter to headquarters."

THE assistant and travelling companion of Professor Lenz, Mr. Oscar Baumann, who was seriously ill at the Stanley Falls, has written to the Vienna Geographical Society, announcing his arrival in tolerable health at Leopoldville. This station is to be removed to Kinshana, a healthier locality. From Leopoldville Mr. Baumann went to Brazzaville, where he met two Catholic missionaries fitting out some caravans. Mr. Baumann was permitted to join one of them, which was to go on the 21st of July to the Lower Congo. There are at present about thirty stations along the Congo River, including the missionary posts. The American missionary, Bishop Taylor, with several companions, is trying to establish new stations. The white inhabitants in the Congo State are supposed to number some 300 souls.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the opening of the season till the 24th of September was 111,903,698 lbs., as compared with 105,627,258 lbs. in the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period were 54,474,707 lbs., as against 43,812,435 lbs.

DR. J. M. JOSEPH, who retired from the Madras Medical Establishment in July of last year, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-General, died on Monday at his residence, Nungumbaukum, Madras, at the age of sixty. He was an Armenian, and was born in Bombay, and educated in England. He intended at first to study for the Bar, but he subsequently devoted himself to medicine, and was trained, like Surgeon-General Cornish, and many other Madras medical officers, at St. George's Hospital. Having taken a degree at Glasgow University, he was appointed to the Madras Army in 1853, and he attained the rank of Deputy Surgeon General in 1880. He resumed his studies in law during his first furlough to England, and was called to the Bar, but he never practised. His health had been declining for several months, and the immediate cause of death was failure of the heart's action. He was interred in the Armenian cemetery.

RECENTLY some rather alarming intelligence was telegraphed to India in regard to a reported conflict at Fyzabad, in consequence of the Afghans attempting to "subjugate" Badakshan. The news, it appears, had its origin in a despatch dated Merv, 8th September, which appeared in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* of the 9th (21st September). The report was discredited here, where it is known that Badakshan is an integral part of Afghanistan. The concluding sentence of the Merv despatch in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, which was not sent out to India in its entirety, shows that Merv is trying to rob Constantinople of its reputation for pre-eminence in the fabrication of false news. This sentence, when translated, runs as follows:—"English troops are concentrated at Tschitral (Chitral), but observe strict neutrality." This may have been meant to apply to the 20 sepoys forming Colonel Lockhart's escort; but even these "troops" had reached India before September 21.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SERAPIS.

THE Indian Troop-ship Serapis, 6,211 tons, Capt. A. Douglas, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday. She left England on the 22nd September, Queenstown on the 24th, Malta on the 2nd Oct., Port Said on the 7th, and Suez on the 8th. She experienced good weather until the 18th, but when about 350 miles from Bombay, she encountered a slight cyclone. There was only one death, a child, during the passage. The following is a list of the officers:—

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. K. D. Murray, Surgn-Major and Mrs. G. B. Mouat, Lt.-Col., S. F. Todd, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. M. M. Gillies, Maj. and Mrs. J. O. Gage, Maj. and Mrs. P. H. Smith, Maj. A. W. H. Harnoby, Maj. and Mrs. E. H. Corse-Scott, Surgn-Major G. B. Hickson, Capt. and Mrs. J. Browne, Vety.-Surgn. B. F. Frost, Capt. G. Haines, Capt. A. M. Renny, Surgn. E. A. C. Smith, Capt. W. de B. Hutton, Surgn. H. P. G. Elkington, Surgn. H. W. M. Kendall, Surgn. C. H. Melville, Surgn. A. W. Dawson, Capt. T. W. J. M. Georges, Capt. V. Garland, Lieut. C. J. Corfield, Lieut. and Adjt. J. Shakespear, Lieut. C. D. Scott, Lieut. O. S. Nugent, Lieut. C. H. C. Von Straubenzer, Lieut. G.W. Priestley, Lieut. L. C. Koe, Lieut. W. H. Goodam, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Bombam-Carter, Lieut. J. L. Eckford, Lieut. H. St. G. Thomas, Lieut. A. L. Gallie, Lieut. L. Blackburn, Lieut. J. R. Hill, Lieut. C. E. Hendley, Lieut. B. W. Marlow, Lieut. G. S. Morris, Lieut. H. W. Colquhoun, Lieut. G. D. Luard, Lieuts. W. H. and W. A. Foster, Lieut. F. A. Kingston, Lieut. E. A. Stevenson, Lieut. P. S. Wilkinson, Lieut. G. C. Leveson Gouer, Lieut. H. Thacker, Lieut. B. P. S. Rooke, Lieut. F. W. Blakeney, Lieut. K. J. R. Campbell, Lieut. H. D. Tuson, Rev. J. P. Prendergast, Mrs. E. Bruce, Br.-Maj. and Mrs. Fenton, Capt. and Mrs. Tapsell and son, Mrs. Braithwaite, Lieut. and Mrs. Gough, Lieut. and Mrs. Maloney, 5 apothecaries, 55 officers, 1,080 men, 16 ladies, 21 women, and 27 children.

THE REAY MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Poona correspondent, in his jottings, has raised a large question in connection with the Reay Market strike here, and I am glad he has done so. It is only in large towns and in reference to questions that involve large interests that points of principle are intelligently discussed and properly decided. It is only at intelligent centres and in enlightened communities that public questions are viewed from different points, and on these grounds I am glad that the question of the municipal market has attracted public attention. Municipalities and the ratepayers have almost, as a rule, been at the two ends of the pole in this market question, and there has as yet been no authoritative declaration of the policy that ought to be followed. The writer of your jottings has suggested only one point—viz., the soundness of the policy of building costly markets. I have to suggest four or five more, and I do so in the hope that you may be induced to ventilate the question in your usual manner. The points I have to urge are—(*a*) Can a municipality undertake to open reproductive public works to the detriment of private enterprize? (b) Is not the construction and maintenance of markets a necessary duty of a municipality, a duty towards the performance of which a municipality ought to apply a portion of its ordinary revenues? (c) Sec. 66 of the Municipal Act gives to municipalities the power of directing that no place, but public markets constructed or opened or licensed by the municipality, shall be used as a market for the sale of animals, vegetables, &c.; can this section be put into operation so as to prevent the general public or enterprising individuals from using time honored places as open-air markets, or from opening private buildings for markets, provided the public or the individual enterpriser take sufficient care and caution to satisfy all sanitary requirements? (d) Sec. 67 of the same Act gives municipalities the power of opening and closing markets; it also gives them the power of taking stallage or rent for the use of such market; does this not apply to municipal markets only?

But these are questions which, I believe, ought to be discussed and decided independently of the present case. I refer to them here because I have heard many people say that the case of the Mandai is so very peculiar in its merits that the market sections of the Municipal Act, though they are so general and comprehensive, fail to bring the Mandai ground in front of the Shanwar Wada within their meshes. I am, however, extremely sorry to have to state that my study of the case has shown me that the Mandai falls within the grasp of the sections as easily as a market place can fall. I have therefore no sympathy with that section of the opposition which rests its claims on such faulty notions. In the opposion, however, there is a class of people, whose grounds are tenable, and who, I believe, cannot fail to command sympathy if they only take care to properly put their case before the Municipality. What they urge amounts to this. The Reay Market is a stupendous building, erected with the double, or I may even say triple, object of supplying a decent market place that shall protect the vegetable and fruit-sellers from the scorching rays of the sun and the chilling showers of rain, that shall save the articles themselves from rotting in mud and mire, of giving the town a moderately architectural building, especially as such buildings have been almost a rarity in the quondam capital of the Deccan, and lastly, to make a small profit out of the bargain. Since the very conception of this project there has been a strong opposition to it, and the oppositionists have remained loyal to their cause. In refusing to shift from the Mandai to the Reay Market, they say, they only practically show that they never liked the idea, and they therefore do not like to adopt it now. They throw the burden of making the Reay Market fulfil the objects with which it was designed and constructed upon those who were for the project; but in doing so they would allow no coercion, no hardship, no oppression under cover of law. These views are in the opinion of some perfectly sound and considerate, and quite in keeping with the intentions of the Central Government. In support of this view they quote the Resolution of Government, No. 3630, dated 28th December, 1874. If it is always remembered that "the habits and dwellings of the people cannot be changed in a day, and that a little dirt is better than a great discontent there need be no doubt that the Act will be a vehicle for gradual and steady improvements." Your correspondent has very correctly observed that the people of Poona are conservative, and do not therefore readily accept reforms. It is in this light that the present opposition is to be read, and I am very thankful to see that the Municipality has very properly made up its mind to wait and win over the Mandai-wallahs. But I am sorry to find that mischief-loving lads and illiterate penny-a-liners of some of the local prints are doing serious mischief. Rumours of various kinds are floated, to the serious alarm of the poor ignorant vendors of fruit and vegetables. The names of innocent but respectable gentlemen of the town are foolishly put forth as being the instigators behind the curtain; Municipal Commissioners and officers are as freely abused as are despots and, to crown all, positive efforts at misleading Mandai vendors to set constituted authority at defiance are wantonly made. The effect of all this has been to produce an impression on the mofussil public that Poona society has been quite out of joint. You will, therefore, allow me to say that there is not even a particle of truth in the mischievous reports. The Municipality and its officers are as discreet and patient as the Mandai-wallahs have been peaceful. Local self-government is not in danger, and there is no need of official interference or even advice. Both the parties to the dispute are showing to demonstration that self Government is a boon and not a curse. The Municipality has issued a public notification inviting objections to the proposed arrangements, and the scale of the rates of stallage. The Mandai-wallahs are busily organizing the movement, and wish to send in their objections soon. Everything is proceeding as it ought to. I am sorry the preface has been long, but I could not help it. I shall now at once come to the point.

The Municipality propose to levy rent on the stalls, on the space made the roof, and even on the open space round about. The Mandai-wallahs would wish that no rent should be charged for the open space, and that the rates be lowered about 75 per cent. The Committee propose to guarantee the rates for twelve months, the vendors wish to have them guaranteed in perpetuity, or at least for thirty years. In putting forward their case, the occupiers of the present Mandai urge that, had the committee listened to the prayers of the citizens and built a modest market, there could have arisen no necessity of charging rents. They also suggest that inasmuch as the money spent upon the market was the accumulated savings of the past many years, and inasmuch as there has arisen no present demand for additional taxation, the idea of making the market yield a return may be given up. The Municipality would, however, stick to the principle, and would not consent to give any portion of its buildings gratis. I think much can be said in favor of striking the mean. There being no difference in the open space in front of the Shanwar Wada and that round about the Reay Market, that space may be given free of charge to such of the squatters in the Mandai as have not the means to pay rent, and that the scale of stallage may be fixed so low as to cover the charges of maintenance and repair, and the same may, with the permission of Government, be guaranteed for a term of five years. As regards the closing of the Mandai ground, I would suggest that persuasion and not coercion should be used. But if the question of the right of the Municipality to close the market has to be contested, I myself would see no reason why a test case should be made the subject of a judicial decision. Every one of the points I summarize above is important and ought to be decided. But there is a right way as well as a wrong way of doing things, and neither the Municipality nor the Mandai-wallahs can follow the latter without bringing discredit on one's self. In what has happened up to this evening, I find each party has been more or less at fault. It was the fault of the Municipality to issue notices of closing the Mandai without letting the affected party have any idea as to what the scale of rents and rules of regulation and inspection of the new market were without giving the party an opportunity to make a representation in the matter. It was the fault of the Mandai people to have run to Ganesh Khind and laid an impeachment on the Municipality and its officers before the highest head of the administration without having asked for redress from the proper quarters. It was the fault of the Municipality to try to change things in three days, things that have gone on for over quarter of a century. It was the fault of the Mandai shopkeepers to have indulged in loud and senseless talk without possessing the least strength of organization. But happily, the fortnight that has elapsed has brought such things to an end, and there is chance that all things would now proceed on constitutional basis. But I forgot; all negotiations have come to a deadlock pending His Excellency's reply to the memorial which the Cutchee women had the pleasure of presenting in person. I hope the interim may be utilized by the citizens in bringing round the Cutchees and Mals and winning over the Municipal Commissioners to give good in place of evil to the poor innocent but misguided and terrified Mandai-people. I suggest the terms of compromise through your columns, because I believe their reasonableness may recommend them to His Excellency and others before whom the question at present lies.—Yours, &c.,

VOTER.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE presided at the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday. The members present were:—Colonels Merewether and Portman, Captain Morland, Drs. Waters and Cowasji, Messrs. R. N. Khote, Javerilal U. Yajnik, and the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlick.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, who is to succeed to the duties, on the approaching departure of Mr. Ollivant to Europe, attended the meeting, and was introduced to the Council by the chairman.

STABLES FOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Sanction was given to a proposal conveyed in a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, for an application to Government under the terms of section 293 of the Municipal Acts III. of 1872 and IV. of 1878, to declare that a plot of land, situate at Dadur, admeasuring 10,000 square yards, or thereabout, and belonging to Mr. D. F. Murzello, is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, the construction of stables for F and G Ward, Health Department.

It was also agreed to purchase about 6,311 square yards of land, the property of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, at Love Grove, at eight annas per square yard, the cost to de debited to the surface drainage grant. It was explained that the claim was based on the circumstance that owing to the construction of the pumping engine, tank and surface drainage reservoir, the ground in question, formerly rice land, is not now cultivable.

THE KHETWADI WATER SERVICE.

The Municipal Commissioner wrote:—The Corporation in their Resolution No. 1,981, dated 13th March 1886, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 79,361 to meet the cost of certain new works for the improvement and extension of water-supply. These works included the following three works:—(1.) Pitching slopes of banks of John Hay Grant Reservoir, Rs. 5,360. (2.) Planking filtered water channels at John Hay Grant Reservoir, Rs. 1,840. (3.) Removing and relaying 5-inch main at Dadur, supplying Vadala, Naigam, and portions of Sewri, Rs. 1,600. Out of the grant for the first work, Rs. 4,000 have already been transferred for catch-water channel work, as per Town Council Resolution No. 929, dated 29th ultimo, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,360. Item No. 2 has been deferred, and item No. 3 is now unnecessary, owing to work executed in connection with the new main from Vehar, cost of which has been charged to Loan Funds. The above three items, therefore, give an available sum of Rs. 4,800, and I propose, with the sanction of the Town Council, to spend this sum in laying mains in the Khetwadi Lanes, as far as possible. The Town Council have already expressed a wish that the work should be undertaken as soon as opportunity offered, and in view of the house connection work now proceeding there, it is specially desirable that the water service should be improved.

The proposed course received the sanction of the Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Municipal Commissioner accompanied his annual report with the following letter addressed to the secretary (Mr. H. W. Barrow):—In presenting to the Town Council my annual report for 1885-86, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the cordial assistance which I have received from all officers of the Municipality, of whatever department and grade, and not least from the members of my own personal office—not only during the past year, but throughout the five years during which I have held my present office. As a supplement to my report, I submit a brief review of the results of the past three years working of the Assessment Department, and in doing so, I should be unjust if I omitted to notice the very valuable services which Mr. Brunton, (assessor) and Mr. Virprasad Tapiprasad (special officer) have rendered to the Corporation in this respect.

Consideration of the report was deferred.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Municipal Commissioner placed before the Council the budget estimates for the year 1877-78, with the following introductory statement:—

The opening balance is estimated at Rs. 5,00,000 on the assumption that all sanctioned grants will be fully expended within the year. The details are given below. There will, therefore, be available from this balance for expenditure after reserving on lakh balance required by law Rs. 4,00,000. Details of balance:—The surplus cash balance in hand on 1st April 1886, was (as reported in detail, at page 51 of Controller's Report for 1885-86), Rs. 11,89,312. Besides this sum the following amounts have been or will be available in the course of the current financial year:—Revenue better than anticipated for present year, Rs. 1,00,000. Last year's outstandings, Rs. 1,11,000. Less—Irrecoverable and outstanding at end of the current year, Rs. 1,00,000—Rs. 11,000—Rs. 1,11,000—Rs. 13,00,312. From this must be deducted additional items of expenditure since sanctioned, Rs. 9,84,524. Less—Sanctioned to be recovered from Loan Funds on account of Malabar Hill Reservoir, Queen's Road, Sewri extensions at Love Grove, Pumping Station, &c., Rs. 2,48,404—Rs. 7,36,110. Do. do. to be sanctioned between this date and end of the current financial year, Rs. 1,64,192—Rs. 9,00,312. Balance in excess of that required by law, Rs. 4,00,000. Add—cash balance under the Municipal Acts, Rs. 1,00,000; and the opening balance for 1886-87, Rs. 5,00,000. A comparison of the estimates with those of the current year shows the following results:—Revenue. The estimated increase is Rs. 2,60,100, which is made up in the following way:—Consolidated Rate Rs. 60,000; Wheel Tax, Rs. 6,600; Town Duties, Rs. 1,20,000; Public Land Conveyance Badges, Tobacco Duty Licenses, and Pension Contributions, Rs. 1,600; Halalkhore Cess, Rs. 40,000; Water Rate, Rs. 30,800; Market Receipts and Miscellaneous Items, Rs. 6,500; total, Rs. 2,65,500, less falling off in revenue from Toll Fees Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 4,400 in Miscellaneous Items. The estimates of the yield from consolidated rate, Rs. 14,77,000, includes Rs. 1,26,000 on account of the ½ per cent. additional levied towards the liquidation of this loan on account of the Tansa Water Works. The increase of Rs. 1,20,000 in town duties is due to the alteration of the schedule effected by recent legislation and the enhanced revenue (rates being calculated on the scale sanctioned for the current half-year), which it is proposed to levy thereunder. This increase is also appropriated towards the same object. Of the additional sum of Rs. 40,000 from halalkhore cess, Rs. 26,000 will be received from the extension of service to the Port Trust Section of B Ward and to the Spinning and Weaving Mills, the balance being on account of the increase in the ordinary service. Expenditure:—On the expenditure side, there is a net increase of Rs. 5,38,016, of this, however, Rs. 3,70,000 is the annual provision for interest on the whole of the Tansa Loan during the seven years which, it is estimated, will be occupied in the completion of the project; this being in accordance with the scheme of repayment set forth at the time the loan was sanctioned. The remainder of the excess is to be explained as follows, viz.:—Provision for improvement of streets (set-backs) is increased from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 1,00,000; Rs. 25,000 are for the maintenance, approximately estimated, of Port Trust wharves, a charge which will, by law, devolve upon the Municipality. There is a net increase of Rs. 43,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 11,000 in the (1.) Health Department, (2.) Assessment and Collection Department, and (3.) Executive Engineer's Department, respectively, caused mainly—(1.) By the extention of Halalkhore service to certain portions of the Port Trust estate and to mill properties. (2.) By increased commission on increased revenue from town duties to be collected, and by a paper transfer of the licensing establishment from the Health Department Budget to the Assessment and Collection Budget, where it is classed with other similar charges. (3.) By extension of the area of roads to be repaired, watered, and lighted; and by an increase in the water works maintenance grant attributable partly to the greater length of mains now requiring attention, and partly to the fact that the usual grant for contingencies has been found, on comparison with actuals, to be insufficient. There is also a net increase of Rs. 4,000 in miscellaneous items, principally due to an anticipated excess in the amount payable during the year for "Pensions and Gratuities." All important details of these increases are alluded to below in the remarks on the several budget statements. Surplus available.—The revenue of the year exceeds the ordinary expenditure (after providing for all loan charges) by Rs. 1,05,697; this added to the opening balance, and after reserving the balance required by law, gives a total sum of Rs. 5,05,697 available for extraordinary expenditure. I propose, for the present, to treat this as "reserve pending the further determination of the Town Council and Corporation." I do this for three reasons—first, because, though the Municipal Act requires that the budget should be in the hands of the Corporation before the end of December in order that the rates may be fixed in time for the books to be prepared, there will still be several months before the commencement of the year in which the expenditure is to be incurred; secondly, because there are many urgent works involving large expenditure, the merits of which for priority should be most carefully balanced, and because I am most anxious that full consideration should be given to the suggestion made in my annual report of providing for such works out of capital and of laying down some broader principle of definition than has hitherto obtained, between "Capital" and "Revenue" expenditure; thirdly, because, though I have submitted the budget thus early, as I am on the point of leaving Bombay for a short time, it is quite impossible for one now to say all that the subject deserves with regard to the several works which press for attention, and I should be glad of an opportunity, in view of five years' experience, of discussing them in detail with the Town Council. The reason of not suggesting immediately objects for expenditure is far from being that such objects are not ready to my mind. There are so many calls from the various departments, and so many complaints from the people that this would not be a matter of difficulty. The difficulty is in discriminating fairly between what is most urgent and what is not so urgent. On water distribution, extension of drainage, improvement of road accommodation, and last, but not least, in

THE ORDNANCE QUESTION.

GENERAL SIR JOHN ADYE, Governor of Gibraltar, who was for several years Director-General of Artillery and Surveyor-General of Ordnance, forwards some remarks on the past history and present aspect of our armaments, in the course of which he points out that, until his years, not only in England, but all over Europe, the science of artillery had been in a condition of stagnation for some centuries; so much so that the guns used by the British Army and Navy in the early part of the reign of Queen Victoria, were, in point of science, scarcely superior to those of the days of Queen Elizabeth. Since that period, however, the progress has been continuous and rapid. The introduction of rifled small arms and of armour for ships' sides were, he considers, among the chief causes which led to the sudden attention given to the subject, and to the introduction of rifled ordance about 30 years ago. Sir John goes on to trace our adoption in 1859 of breech-loading Armstrong guns for field purposes and their gradual replacement by heavy muzzle-loaders after 1865, pointing out "that naval officers were always associated with artillerymen on the subject, and that the Admiralty were always consulted and fully approved of each gun and its ammunition as it was introduced. The Navy was always armed first with the newest types, and the small calibres, as they gradually became superseded, were handed over to the land service The officers of artillery, generally, were quite in accord with those of the navy in their preference for muzzle-loaders; and the various committees of 1865, 1867, 1870 and 1871 all recorded their views strongly to that effect. In 1870 the Admiralty decided on arming certain turret ships with guns of 35 tons, at that time the largest in the world." At this time, and up to 1875, General Adye has no hesitation in saying that we held a predominant position as compared with other Powers. "We had guns of much larger calibre and many more of them afloat, and that in points of power, gun for gun, they were at least equal, if not superior, to those of any other nation. Our land armaments at that time, so far as they had been completed, were in a satisfactory position, but were more backward, because the Navy, as the first line of defence, is always armed first and with the newest types. But about 1875 there were decided symptoms that we were on the eve of further great changes, and that the science was about to make another rapid stride in advance. For some years previously we had devoted considerable attention to the question of gunpowder; and our researches at length proved that the guns, hitherto produced, on whatever system, were far too short. It became evident that long guns, with enlarged chambers, firing a slow burning powder, were capable of giving far greater initial velocity, accuracy, and power than had hitherto been attained." Other nations had arrived at similar conclusions; but in this, as in other matters, we led the way. Between 1875 and 1880 careful experiments were carried out with guns on the new plan and re-armament, so far as minor calibres were concerned, made some progress. General Adye then refers to the subject of the Ordance Committee and its functions, tracing its existence to pre-Crimean days, when its duties were not onerous. Then, as progress in artillery science became rapid, the Committee was recognised more than once, the naval service being adequately represented. About 1869 the late Lord Hampton, while Minister for War, abolished the committee, and "the result was the creation of numerous minor committees who took up the various branches of the subject; but their duties rather clashed, and they were sometimes considering analogus subjects simultaneously. There was no saving of expenditure and rather a want of continuity in procedure." In 1880 General Adye was appointed Surveyor-General of Ordnance, and, appreciating the necessity for renewed armaments and rapid re-armaments, advised the resuscitation of the permanent Ordnance Committee, which was accordingly reconstituted in 1881, and included as members two distinguished civil engineers. "The functions of the committee are purely consultative. They advise as to all proposals and experiments connected with armaments and *materie* of war. Their reports, when received by the Surveyor-General, are invariably laid before the Military Department of the War Office, and also before the Admiralty; and no changes are made, even in trifling details, without the joint consent of all concerned. The committee have no executive or administrative duties." Turning next to the proposal that the Admiralty should, to a certain extent, act independently of the War Office with regard to their armament, General Adye dwells upon the absolute necessity for a certain degree of uniformity. "It must be remembered," he says, "that we are a great naval, military, and colonial Power, and that we have fleets, fortresses, and reserves all over the world. In the matter of armaments, unity is strength. Several of the Great Powers of Europe have allowed divergence of patterns of armaments to arise between their sea and land forces, and they deplore the confusion and loss of power which necessarily follow. With them, however, it is not of supreme importance. With us it is far different. If the navy are to establish an independent committee, and to adopt such patterns of armaments as they choose, ignoring the importance of the question in an Imperial point of view, it may be relied on that in a few years their armaments, munitions, machine-guns, gunpowder, and all the details of their fighting equipment will lose all uniformity with those of the land service. Interchangeability will become impossible, and duplicate arsenals of reserve must be created at every station at home and abroad. I should look upon that as a national misfortune, and for that reason I have for years past steadily advocated a policy of one joint committee of naval and artillery officers to advise on all changes and improvements, which should be common to both services. Their motto should be 'Unity is Strength.'" In conclusion, General Adye refers to the policy of employing the trade for the partial manufacture of *materiel* of war. The Government should, he thinks, always maintain factories for the outturn of a considerable proportion of our armaments and warlike stores. But this does not necessarily exclude the trade, which should be employed as supplementary to the Government factories. Were we to exclude the trades, the Government factories must be unduly extended; there would be a tendency to bloated establishments, and a desire to find work for them. He would therefore employ the trade, not only for heavy armaments, but for small arms, machine-guns, gunpowder, and all warlike stores.

FRANCE, TRIPOLI, AND EGYPT.

FROM various quarters on the Continent lately, newspaper extracts have been sent to the English Press in support of the theory that Prince Bismarck is competing for the friendship of France as against England, and that if France, in the person of her present Ministers, would only renounce her hopes of revenge and her hankering after Alsace-Lorraine, Germany would back up the Republic in the matter of Egypt and in all other controversial questions between it and England. "Now," says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* "according to all that is authentically known of the present mood of Prince Bismarck, the above theory is just as far from the truth as it well could be. If, indeed, the Chancellor aims at finding a new ally to help in piloting the European ship of peace through the storm which is brewing in the East, it is not so much towards France as towards England that he is looking, if not beckoning. If therefore, as some suppose, the main object of M. de Freycinet in sending M. Herbette to this capital was that he might employ his diplomatic skill in setting the heart of the German Government against the continued occupation of Egypt by the English, there is not the slightest symptom here, for the present at least, that he will so very easily achieve his purpose. All the omens, indeed, appear to be against the success of his mission, if this mission has more especial reference to Egypt, in the sense above indicated. Of late there has been a distinct expression of a wish on the part of the German Press, of all shades, for something like the speedy accession of England to the Austro-German alliance, which was first of all formed, it must be remembered, as a countermove to the aggressive attitude of Russia; and from certain expressions used in a recent article in the *North German Gazette*. It has been inferred, with apparent justice, that Prince Bismarck would deem the peace of Europe doubly secured were but England prepared to throw in her lot with the German Powers. Whether the Chancellor has really gone the length of sounding the ground in this direction in London, or of making distinct proposals, it is impossible to say; but we know at least whither his wishes tend, and that, if at the present moment he is wooing any foreign Power, that Power is certainly England, and not France."

HOME RULE IN WALES.

THE following letter from Mr. Gladstone was read at a local Eisteddfod at Caergwrle:—"House of Commons, September 21st, 1886. Dear Sir,—I have considered with care the request made to me in your letter. I think there is ground for believing that we have arrived at a period likely to be marked by something of a new development in the political life of Wales. I have alluded to this subject briefly in a pamphlet which I have lately published on the Irish question, and I would, were this the occasion, add to what I have there said. But I do not think that it is well for me to take a part at this early stage in giving any particular direction to this development. I think this function belongs to persons whose connexion with Wales is more special and exclusive than my own. I must therefore be content at present to watch the course of political feeling and action in Wales with that interest which attaches in my mind to all the concerns of the Principality. I remain, your very faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE. J. Morgan Jones, Esq."

THE FRENCH CIVIL SERVICE.

THE same correspondent supplies some particulars as to the French Civil Service:—

Beginning with the Treasury, it may surprise those Englishmen who do not follow up such matters to know that while the First Lord of the Treasury at Whitehall receives 5,000l. per annum, the French Minister of Finance, a hard-worked official who never seems to give satisfaction either to his colleagues or the country, and who is continually thinking of resigning after a few weeks' experience of office, receives as remuneration for his trouble 60,000 frs., or 2,400l. per annum. The under-secretary receives 800l.; the accountant general 1,000l., the joint accountants, four in number, 800l. each; the sub-director chief of the staff about 500l.; the cashier at the central office, 800l.; the principal clerks between 140l. and 200l. each, and the ordinary clerks receive pay varying from 40l. to 200l. In the departments dependent on the Exchequer, the salaries range from 1,000l. a year to directors, down to 200l. for "sous chefs de bureau," and from 76l. to 181. for clerks.

In the Inland Revenue the directors obtain from 280l. to 500l. per annum, the inspectors from 200l. to 240l., and the clerks from 60l. to 192l. The pay of the Prefect of the Seine is 2,000l., of the Prefect of Police 1,600l., while other prefects, according to their class, obtain an average of 900l. per annum. The Customs Department, which, of course, comes under the Ministry of Finance, comprises a staff of twenty-six directors, having from 320l. to 480l.; 150 inspectors and sub-inspectors, 120l. to 240l.; 750 controllers and receivers, who only get pay varying from 72l. to 250l.; 1,400 verifiers and clerks of all divisions, salaries from 48l. to 120l. With these are 700 captains or lieutenants, salaried from 72l. to 128l.; 18,000 brigadiers and subs, and 1,500 skippers and sailors, who do the coasting service. The Inland Revenue employs 87 directors, 550 inspectors, 3,500 receivers, controllers. accountants, and clerks.

Turnining to that highly interesting department the Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, we find that the staff consists of thirty directors and subs and over one hundred and eighty employés of different grades

The academical administration, thereon dependent, is composed of seventeen rectors and vice-rectors, at salaries ranging from 600l. to 700l.; while the inspectors of schools' salaries are from 240l. to 320l.; the secretaries from 140l. to 180l.; and the clerks from 96l. to 112l. In the libraries and museums the administrators receive 400l.; keepers from 180l. to 280l.; the archivist 160l.; attachés, of four different classes, from 60l. to 160l.; clerks, of three classes, from 72l. to 144l. In the schools, higher and lower, the salaries vary from an average of about 300l. to professors down to 36l. to village schoolmasters. The lady professors are paid an average of 90l. in the normal schools; while country schoolmistresses of the lower grades have 26l. The Public Worship Department pays 600l. each to eighteen archibishops, and 400l. each to sixty-nine bishops. A Paris curé receives 96l. per annum from the State. The Metropolitan Vicar-General, one only, 180l.; canons, 96l.; while the rank and file of the myriad wearers of the black robe receive an average of 1,500 frs., or 60l. per year. In the National Conservatoire of Music and Declamation there are eighty-one higher officials, from the director, who is paid 400l. a year, to the professors, who receive from 24l. to 120l. The private fees of the professors, however, amply compensate them for their slender State pay.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs has six directors, at Paris, paid from 400l. to 600l, fifty-four chefs and sous-chefs, 370 clerks, thirty supernumeraries, and 100 women, these latter receiving an average of 40l. per annum.

The service technique comprises the army of telegraphists, postmen, and their superintendents, who are remunerated at rates varying from 200l. to 300l. to receivers, superintendents, and inspectors, down to 28l. to carriers. The Ministry of Justice has a rather limited staff. There are eight directors and chefs, who have from 320l. to 600l.; thirty chefs and sous-chefs, from 160l. to 280l.; and seventy clerks, from 72l. to 166l. The High Court of Appeal, recruited from old and experienced magistrates, has a first president and procureur-general at 1,200l.; three presidents, 1,000l. each; fifty councillors, advocates, and registrars, whose pay averages 720l. Vice-presidents and deputy judges in the lower courts receive from 100l. to 400l.; while justices of peace, of whom there are about 3,000 in France, are paid from 72l. to 320l. per annum.

Referring now to the other important departments, such as the War Office:—

The Central Department at Paris, besides the Minister and Under-Secretary, includes a general of division at 800l.; one controller-general and five brigadier-generals at the same salary; one director-general of ammunition, a surgeon-general, six sous-chiefs of the staff, two civil directors, one head of the Interior Department, seven military secretaries, twenty-six civil chefs de bureaux, at from 280l. to 480l.; forty-nine sous-chefs at an average salary of 200l.; 214 principal clerks, whose average salary is about 160l.; and 150 ordinary clerks, with an average of 100l. To these are added one specialist, such as a jurisconsulte, who receives 240l.; an accountant with 220l.; and twenty-five junior clerks, beginning at 60l. At the Admiralty the rate of pay is the same as that in the War Department, according to rank and responsibility. There are only 146 clerks of various grades in this department. At the Ministry for Foreign Affairs there are fifteen directors, forty-five chefs and sous-chefs, and eighty redacteurs. Their salaries average about the same as those of the other State functionaries.

The office hours in the French public service are usually from ten to five every day, Sundays excepted. The holidays vary in many departments, but the average would seem to be about three weeks, not including the legal holidays—about six in number. Every possible indulgence is allowed in cases of illness or domestic bereavement. In some of the departments extra pay is meted out for New Year's Day, although no work is done. The pensions descend to as low as 20l., but in no case must exceed 6,000 frs. (240l.). The term of service is thirty years; but in some of the departments, such as those connected with the fine arts, musicians and others are allowed pensions after twenty years' service. The general limit of age is sixty years. Appointments to the public service are usually made by the departmental directors, and in all cases strict examinations have to be passed.

THE AUSTRIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A VIENNA correspondent gives a sketch of the Austrian Civil Service, which will be interesting at the present time:—He would not describe it as a model worthy of imitation, and he gives amusing examples of the "Circumlocution" office, red tape reigning supreme. But the officials are industrious and strictly honest; as a rule they are men of intelligence and education (often with university degrees), and they are uniformly accessible and obliging. The worst feature in them is that they are generally irresolute and reluctant to assume responsibility. Those connected with the Post Office, who are the pariahs of the Civil Service, are overworked, and that to the detriment of the public.

The absence of corruption in the Austrian Civil Service is the more praiseworthy, as salaries are small. They are divided into eleven classes, as follows:—No. 1, 1,200l.; No. 2, 1,000l.; No. 3, 800l.; No. 4, 700l.; No. 5, 600l. to 450l.; No. 6, 360l. to 280l.; No. 7, 240l. to 200l.; No. 8, 180l. to 140l.; No. 9, 130l. to 110l.; No. 10, 100l. to 90l.; No. 11, 80l. to 60l. The first-class consists of the Prime Minister only; while the second includes the other Ministers of State, the president of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and the chief of the principal Audit Office. The governors of the different provinces and the presidents of the High Courts of Justice compose the third class. The fourth class includes the Under-Secretaries of State, the Prefect of Police, &c. The remaining classes contain subordinate officials of all denominations. In addition to these fixed salaries there are perquisites in every class. The "additional payments" as they are called, are—for Class No. 1, 1,400l.; No. 2, 1,000l.; No. 3, 1,000l. to 100l.; No. 4, 400l. to 100l.; Nos. 5 to 11, 100l. to 12l.; Pensions are computed in accordance with the following scale:—Service of 10 to 15 years, one-third of salary; of 15 to 20 years, three-eighths of salary; of 20 to 25 years, four-eighths of salary; of 25 to 30 years, five-eighths of salary; of 30 to 35 years, six-eighths of salary; of 35 to 40 years, seven-eighths of salary; of 40 years, the full salary. Promotion is by no means rapid, and it is seldom that an official rises from the lower to the higher ranks of the administration.

In some of the Government Departments, office hours are from eight to two, and in others from nine to three. They are kept with military punctuality by subordinate officials. Their superiors take it somewhat easier; but on the whole they are regular in their attendance at the office. The head officials are at liberty to grant leave of absence for one day only. If longer leave is applied for, it requires Ministerial sanction. In case of illness great liberality is shown. In order to establish a claim to pension, the applicant must have been at least ten years in the service of the Crown. Should he quit the service, or be declared incapable on the grounds of ill health, within ten years, he is, under no circumstances, entitled to more than a year's salary. A pensioned member of the Civil Service is free to take other employment, providing it be consistent with his former position. In spite of the new law on Sunday rest, the officials in most of the Government Departments are expected to put in an appearance on Sunday, and not unfrequently to work half the day. The uniforms worn in the Austrian Civil Service are by no means handsome, and officials put them on only when compelled by regulation.

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IS CONSTANTINOPLE A BRITISH INTEREST?

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Anglo-Philus," writes a long letter in this morning's *Daily Telegraph*, in which he argues that Constantinople is not British interest. The following are the chief points in his argument:—

I. We are told that if England deserts Turkey we shall alienate our Mussulman subjects in India and induce them either to revolt or turn to Russia. If this were true it is curious that the Crimean War, in which England spent eighty millions to save the Sultan, was followed almost immediatly by the Indian Mutiny, during which the Mussulmans showed not the slightest sign of gratitude for our championship of the Caliph. In 1878 Lord Beaconsfield championed Turkey at Berlin; yet Shere Ali, a Mahomedan Prince, threw himself immediately into the arms of the Czar, who had despoiled the Sultan, and resisted by intrigue and force the Power that had befriended him. Whether we defend the Sultan or desert him is of little moment to the Mussulmans of India, but whether we are strong ourselves is of considerable importance. One danger there does clearly exist. If we—unaided by Austria, Germany, or France—enter into a war with Turkey against Russia in defence of Constantinople, and if, which is possible, we were defeated in the struggle, the catastrophe would resound throughout the East and imperil our position simply because of our defeat. Would it be wise to stake our Indian Empire on such a doubtful fight?

2. It is said that Russia at Constantinople will be able to send a fleet into the Mediterranean, and thus affect our power. But the French fleet is nearly equal to our own; it belongs to a nation particularly jealous of our dominion, and within an hour's steam of our shores; that nation controls also a military force at least six times our own. I believe that, even regarded as a possible antagonist, Russia, become a Mediterranean Power, would not be stronger against England than she is now. She is at present almost invulnerable. We might bombard her Baltic towns, but we could not land an army on any part of her territory with any hope of success. Constantinople in Russian hands would be a second and more assailable Sebastopol; it would be the heel of Achilles. An English attack on that city would be at least practicable; an English attack on the huge bulk of Russia now is something like a boy with a penknife pricking the sides of an elephant.

3. But "Russia at Constantinople would endanger India." Might it not be the other way? Do not even the greatest empires, however boa-constrictor-like their capacity, need time to swallow and digest enormous meals? How long will it take Russia to capture Constantinople, to establish herself therein, to consolidate her conquest, to appease the Balkan States, to overcome the jealousy of Austria, Germany, and Greece? Is she likely at the same time to undertake the conquest of India?

4. It is urged that if England takes the lead in opposing Russia Turkey will rise as one man, Austria will join us, Germany will clap us on the back, and Italy applaud us to the echo. I have not the slightest doubt of it. All these Continental Powers whose interest in opposing Russia is much greater than our own would be pleased to see us heaping up a new National Debt in doing their business. That was the mistake made by our forefathers in the time of Napoleon I. He was our deadly foe, and we were right to strike at him by land or sea wherever we had the chance. But his European domination was much more dangerous to Austria, Prussia, Russia, and the rest than to us. Yet we lavished subsidies on these Powers practically for fighting their own battle against a man who was their dangerous enemy from first to last, but who ceased to be a danger to England after the break up of the Army of Boulogne in 1805. We were the catspaw and took the chestnuts out of the fire for the great Continental monarchies, handing over Europe from 1815 to 1848 to a detestable tyranny.

We shall make the same mistake now if we put ourselves in the forefront of this continuous struggle between the Cross and the Crescent in European Turkey. My opinion is that we should base our policy on the facts. The occupation of Constantinople is a matter of the first importance for Turkey, of secondary importance for Austria, and through her of the third rank of interest for Germany. England must regard it as one only of fourth-class moment to herself.

AN AMERICAN REPORTER'S DEVOTION TO DUTY.

The following story of an American reporter's last despatch is taken from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*. It says:—

It is not many years ago that Tony B——, the attache of a Central Iowa paper, now defunct, road out from a Southern Iowa city one fine morning, perched daringly on the brake of a flat car that was attached to a "wild freight" and loaded with iron rails. He had been in newspaper work for about six years, and was thoroughly capable. To make the story short, forty miles out from its starting point the "wild" freight, with a leap of madness and a terrible crash, went through a bridge, down sixty feet, and Tony sitting on the brake-beam. It was over in an instant. When the conductor of the train (the only one uninjured) crawled out of the wreck, his eyes fell first on Tony, lying across the side of a dismantled box-car, on his chest a heavy rail, his legs crushed—and dying. Beyond him lay a dead brakesman; the engineer was buried under his machine, and by a larger boulder was the fireman with a broken back. Tony was conscious, and when the conductor reached him, he asked for paper and pencil. They were found in his pockets. Unable to write himself, he dictated this, angrily ordering the men who had come up to let him alone:—"C—E—,Managing Editor *Star*,—Iowa:—Train through bridge at—. Was on board and am hurt. Will send full particulars at once.—T.B." A farmer was secured who carried it to the nearest station. Then, this boy, true to his duty and not flinching before death, suffering frightful agony, and while willing hands sought in vain to release him from his position, dictated a "special" of 1, 500 words to his paper. What he suffered no one can ever know. It was with difficulty that he could breathe, and every gasp cost him a wrench of agony. But he held death back down to the last few lines. "The killed were ——," and so on, ending with the name of "Tony B——,reporter." As he ended that his eyes filled with tears, and he looked up wistfully to the conductor, who had written the telegram for him, and who himself could not keep his tears back. "Tell my mother." said Tony "that I did my duty; and boys, rush that over the wires for me. It's a 'scoop.'" It went over the wires all right, and it was a "scoop;" but before it was printed Tony was dead.

HOW THE QUEEN DINES.

ANY of her Majesty's subjects who may desire to know the ceremonial of Queen Victoria's dinner-table can hear all about it from a French journalist. All the details are interesting and some of them surprising. Exactly fifteen minutes before the dinner-hour the guests are ranged in a semicircle, the band plays "The Roast Beef of Old England," and to this appropriate and characteristic music the Queen enters the presence room; she shakes hands with the ladies and salutes the gentlemen. Then she passes to the dinner-room, taking precedence of all her guests. As she looks down the table she finds her own family (so many of them as there are) all ranged on her left, and the guests of the day seated on her right hand. At this meal the Queen always wears gloves, unless it should be a State meal. On two points the rules of Court etiquette are very strict. No one is allowed to address a remark to her Majesty directly. If a guest thinks he has something which may interest the Royal hostess he mentions it to a fellow guest. The latter discusses it, and so, filtered and at second-hand, it reaches the Queen. There is no rule, however, which prevents the Queen of England from asking any question she likes of any guest at the table. One other regulation bears peremptorily on the invited. Instantly the Queen has finished with a course every guest at table must also end. Curiously enough, this French chronicler gives no details of what happens when the Lord Mayor dines at Windsor.

THE GENERAL AND HIS COAT OF MAIL.

AN amusing story has been going the round of the French papers respecting a General whose recent duelling exploits have excited some amusement both in England and on the Continent. This worthy brave is said to be possessed of an extraordinary coat of mail. One day, so the story goes, General—— sent for a clever artisan in Paris, and demanded of him whether he would engage to make a coat of mail, to be worn under the ordinary dress, which should be absolutely sword and bullet proof. The man promised to do as requested, naming 19,000 francs as the price of it. The bargain was speedily concluded and in due time the article was brought round to the General's house. The General took it up, carefully examined it, and, turning to the man, told him to put it on. The man did as he was bid. "As you guarantee the efficacy of your coat, you will have, I presume, no objection to my testing it," drily remarked the General, and before the astonished artisan could protest, he took a brace of pistols and discharged them. Half-dead with fear, the man stood the fire, and, to the great credit of his workmanship, with complete impunity. But the General was not content with one trial. He fired a second pistol at the back of the man, and afterwards discharged a fowling-piece at him with similar effect, or rather non-effect. He also tried in vain to pierce the coat with a sword. The gallant General was so delighted with his new garment that he handed the artisan two cheques for 19,000f., the first being the sum agreed on, and the second cheque in compensation for the fright he had given him.

A CLOWN'S ESCAPADES.

At Newport, Monmouthshire, a gentleman named James Rosco, a clown by profession, has got himself into trouble with the local magistrates. Rosco's benefit was impending; and, by way of calling attention to the fact, he indulged in a little "clowning" in the public streets. He mounted himself on a pair of stilts 20ft. high and perambulated the principal thorough-fares, unhooking signboards, transposing them, and indulging in various other little practical jokes. All this was funny enough; but at last Mr. Rosco carried his fun a little too far, for he began looking in at the bedroom windows, to the annoyance and even terror of many females in various stages of their toilette. This the Newport magistrates decided was not to be endured, and they accordingly fined Mr. Rosco in the sum of ten shillings. All that can be said is, that, what with his performance itself and with his subsequent "first and positively only" appearance at the Newport Police Court, he must have got an advertisement worth considerably more than ten shillings. About fifty years ago a clown announced that he would navigate the River Yare in a washing-tub drawn by a team of geese. He started on his journey, and was making successful progress, when, as he approached the suspension bridge, which was crowded like Hammersmith Bridge used to be on Boat-race day, the chains gave way. Every body on the bridge was thrown into the river, and some three hundred men, women, and children were drowned.

THE STORY OF A CHARLESTON REFUGEE.

A YOUNG lady who was in Charleston during the earthquake has recently detailed her experiences to a representative of the *New York World*:—

I have neither language nor nerve (she said) to describe the horrors of the last few days. We had no warning. First came that awful roaring sound, and we all started and looked at each other with frightened, questioning faces. Then the house swayed swiftly and heavily from side to side, the walls crashed all around us, negroes yelled, and men, women, and children, who poured out by hundreds into the streets, half of them in their night clothes, cried out in terror. Then the gas went out, the skies were darkened, and no one could find his nearest and dearest. All the while the earth rolled beneath our feet like the waves of the ocean. Suddenly all about us the skies were lit by fires in all parts of the city, and news came that the waterworks were damaged, and people cried despairingly, "No water! No water!" I hardly dare recall what happened that night. When I think of it it seems as if my reason would leave me. I am in the clothes I wore on Tuesday, but I seem to feel nothing but that I am cold—always cold. While the earthquake was going on what seemed to me more terrible than the yells of the negroes and the cries of the children were the sounds that the animals made. The dogs broke into howls, the horses screamed like human beings, and even the fowls made the most unearthly noises. Jets of water came from the earth so hot that it burned our feet with the steam as we ran by, and the air was stifling with the smell of sulphur. Don't think I am unsettled in my mind. I am truthfully telling you of sights and sounds that must haunt me for ever. In the midst of it all I could not pray, and many other people told me the same thing. I felt that God was powerless, or certainly He would stay His hand. I have faced death at sea and in illness, but I have never felt as I did then; it seemed so hopeless. This was utter misery. The whole side of the house of an old man fell out and the family escaped to the garden, where they camped all night. In the morning the old gentleman disappeared for a while, and returned in the course of an hour spick and span and self-possessed. He had made his way into the house, taken his usual morning bath, despite the fact that the whole side of the house was out, dressed himself carefully in clean clothes, and when his family wanted to send him away said that he found the earthquake very exciting, and meant to stay and see it out. Another thing that was very funny was an old lady who came running out to us as we were crouched among the fruit-trees in our garden. She was in bed when the shock came, and, though she brought her stockings and most of her clothes in her hand, she had taken time to put on her cap.

TRADE WITH THE SOUDAN.

AT a recent meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce it was reported, that some mercantile houses of influence having made representations to the Chamber of Commerce as to the restrictions put by the Government upon trade with the Soudan, that Chamber had addressed the Foreign Office on the subject, and had received from Lord Iddesleigh a reply as follows:—"Foreign Office, Sept. 24.—Sir,—With reference to the letter from this Department of the 25th ult. relative to the question of trade with the Soudan, I am directed by the Earl of Iddesleigh to state for the information of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that the stoppage of trade is intended not only to prevent war material from reaching the Soudan, but also as a means of exercising pressure on the tribes, so as to bring them to reason, and that, after full consideration of the question by their military advisers, her Majesty's Government regret that they cannot consent to the trade being re-opened." An important memorial had been addressed to the Chamber by the master cotton spinners of Bolton and district. The memorial, which represented over 5,000,000 spindles and a consumption of more than half of the entire crop of Egyptian cotton, drew attention to the falling off in the quality of the Egyptian cotton crop which has been going on for some years, but especially during the last six. The memorial prayed that the Chamber would use its best influence to try to arrest the very serious declension in that staple. It was ordered that a copy of the memorial should be sent to the vice-president of the cotton section of the Alexandria General Produce Association, with the suggestion that he should confer with Mr. Edgar Vincent on the subject, and also that the intervention of the English Administrator of the Domain lands—Mr. Gibson—should be sought for the same end. The attention of the board was called to the rumour recently current, that there was to be an attempt to reimpose import duties on certain yarns and goods sent to India, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That the directors of the Manchester Chamber of commerce have learned with astonishment that proposals have been made in certain quarters to reimpose the duties on certain goods and yarns imported into India, and that, while the directors have confidence that her Majesty's Government will not entertain such a proposal, they have empowered the Indian Committee of the Chamber to take immediate and vigorous action should occasion arise."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S WAYSIDE GOSSIP.

On quitting Franzensbad after his recent visit, Prince Bismarck was obliged to stop for half an hour at a small station in Saxony. A small crowd assembled round the train, and the Chancellor, coming to the door of his carriage, addressed a railway *employé* who was standing near with a little boy, "Is that your son?" "Yes, your excellency." "Have you any more?" "Four, your excellency." "That is well: they will be good soldiers. God bless them!" Then turning to the mayor, who had come to the station on hearing of the arrival of the train: "Your town is celebrated for its sausages: who makes them? They are very much peppered. You are fond of drink here, too, I suppose; for the beer is good." "Your highness is too kind," replied the magistrate. "Has your 'cure' been beneficial to you?" "No, Gastein has made me nervous." The political horizon is darkening," the mayor continued. "We are rather alarmed down here." The Prince did not reply. "It is feared that there will be a war; but surely, your excellency, it is not very near?" "God preserve us from it, but you will have time to read Goethe's Faust' before we have a war." With these words the Chancellor retired, and was seen no more.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Government of Turkestan has issued a special memorandum, which is published by the *Official Messenger*, on the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia. It is unnecessary to republish this in its entirety, as the subject would have no interest for any but a Russian audience, but the figures given at the end of this official statement may be quoted as showing the great strides which this industry has made in the last two years. In 1884 cotton plantations covered an area only of 300 desiatines, now they occupy a space of 12,000 desiatines. In the spring of 1886 27,000 pouds of cotton seeds were sold at Tashkent, and of these only 2,000 were purchased by Russian agriculturists, so that the bulk went into the hands of native farmers. An average crop is estimated to produce from 150,000 to 160,000 pouds of cotton—the poud equals 36 lb.—and its value at the Tashkent rate of 7½ roubles the poud would be 1,120,000 roubles, and at that of Moscow, or 10 roubles the poud, 1,600,000 roubles. Twenty cotton-spinning machines are at present working at Tashkent, and others are employed at Khokand and Samarcand.

THE AMOURS OF A CINGHALESE.

ONE of the Cinghalese at the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, fell in love with a pretty young girl who was visiting the troup with her parents the other day, and after entering into conversation with them, caressed her cheeks and hair, winding up with a declaration in due form. He stated that in a few months he would return to Paris, in European dress, on his own account, and would come to see the family. After calling his comrades to see the bride of his choice, he plaued a rose to the young lady's breast. According to a custom of his country he lighted a cigar, and offered her a whiff, the acceptance of which would have been a token of betrothal. His fair visitor, however, thought the joke had gone too far, and bade her would-be suitor farewell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain J. Cormack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (Oct. 8) with a general cargo, 255 chests opium, 105 horses and 60 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Pachumba, 544 tons, Capt. J. Mackerness, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst. from Kurrachee (Oct. 16) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. F. White, Mrs. Lyster and two children, Mrs. and Mrs. Aitken, Mr. Dadabhai H. Patel, Mr. A. MacIntyre, Mr. Dinshaw Dosabhai, and 326 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Archimede, Capt. O. Canepa, which sailed yesterday For Genoa:—Col. Munro, Mr. J. H. Blakesley, Mr. Lyster and 2 children, Mr. Dellangelo, Mr. and Mrs. Nicuno, Capt. N. Smith, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, and Mr. Antonio Trusquek. For Aden—3 Deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
,, Hydaspes	..	.....	D	.....
,, Rothsay	..	.....	F	The Captain.
,, C. Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
,, Rydall Hall.	1737	A. Buck	M	E., Bates & Co.
,, Lalpoora	..	W. Whitehead..	N	S. I. S. N. Co.
,, Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	P	R. Bomonji.
,, Draco	1112	J. Duglas	..	F., Muir & Co.

The following vessel obtained her port clearance yesterday:—
Steamer Kilwa, Simons, for Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for K. Coast and Kurrachee.
,, Bangalore, for Mauritius.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Pachumba (s)	Mackerness.	Kurrachee, Oct. 16.
20	Calder (s)	Cormack....	Busreh, Oct. 8.
	H. M.S. Serapes..	Douglas	Portsmouth, Sept. 22
	Bangalore (s).....	Fairweather	Jeddah, Oct. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Mobile (s)	Doert	Persian Gulf.
	Taif (s)	Schumaker..	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddo.
	Fans (brig)	Marteuson...	Mauritius.
	St. Fillans (s)	FitzGerald...	Naples and Torredel Anunziata.
	Archimede (s)	Canepa.....	Genoa, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
15 City of Bombay ..... Liverpool, Sept. 8.
16 Goalpara ..... Guy ..... Rangoon, October 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15.—Steamers Nowahera, Malda, Mahratta, Nevasa and City of Agra. Ship Alumbach.
Oct. 16.—Steamer Ashleigh Brook. Ships Eleanor Margaret and Queen of England.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
16 Cambusdoon .... New york.
17 Argo (s) .... Calcutta.
Canara (s) .... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

16 Asia (s) .... Calcutta.
Kashgar (s) .... Moulmein.
17 Clan Matheson (s) ... . Calcutta.
18 Glenroy .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond (s), 12 cases quinine, Owen and Orell; 810 packages disinfecting powder and fluid, M. M. Mody and Co.; 16 bales printing paper, Balcrustna Sazba and Co.; 81 packages writing paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 300 kegs red lead, H. Khimjee; 10 bales coloured paper, Byramjee Shapurjee; 25 cases stout, Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Sons and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes (s), 95 boxes bar silver, (Rs. 288,200), The Agra Bank; 34 boxes silver bar, (Rs. 1,05,000), David Sassoon and Co.; 53 boxes bar silver (Rs. 1,44,000), The Chartered Mer. Bank of I. L. and China; 253 boxes bar silver (Rs. 7,55,800), The Chartered Bank of I. A. and China; 74 boxes bar silver (Rs. 2,10,000), The National Bank.

Rohilla (s), 6 cases musical instruments and music paper, S. Rose and Co.

Teheran (s), 5 cases brandy, Bodger Warburton and Co.

Cathay (s), 1 hogshead brandy, D. Nusserwanjee.

Liscard (s), 1 qr. cask wine, D. Nusserwanjee.

FROM HULL.

Draco (s), 33 cases cologne water, Kerr Tarruck and Co; 1,763 plates soft spelter, H. Goculdas; 11 bales brown paper, S. A. S. Dawood; 25 barrels salammoniac and 1,060 plates soft spelter, H. Khimjee; 120 kegs paint, Walter Nutter and Co; 55 drums linseed oil and 25 drums turpentine, A. Abdoolhoosein.

FROM ANTWERP.

Draco (s), 17 cases needles and 2 cases marble paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 143 boxes window glass, H. Lallmeya.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCTOBER 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia (s), 440 cwts wet dates, Menahein Meesa; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co;

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 68 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 64 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 69 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From Messrs. DRUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN
CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	„ 44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Lanbenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 „	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Bernacateler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 23 0	„ ...
Obercammeler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 15 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	„ 10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 13 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	„ 27 0	...

From MUNZER & SPANN.

	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canoe	„ 15 0	„ 17 0
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	„ ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	„ ...

From J. ROSMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCANVASY.

Carlovitz	12 0	

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Span }	„ 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lerroire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
„	„ 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	„ 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	„ 5 8	„ ...
Hamburger Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 8	„ 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	„ ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	...
Vin Maraseque „ 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	...

	Per doz. quarts.	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	„ 19 0	„ ...
Finest „	„ 20 0	„ ...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29, Rs. 0 11 per lb.		
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4 per tin.	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality ½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
½ do.	1 0
2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co.—WOLFENBUTTEL.

	For Large Tin	For Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Pease for Soup	„ ...	„ 1 0

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 10 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4.5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

NEW FAST DYED KHAKI DRILLS.

GUARANTEED FAST AGAINST SOAP, Soda and Sunlight, also against perspiration, acids and ammonia.
These Drills are rapidly gaining favor, as the following testimonial, recently received from a Commanding Officer, amongst many others, will serve to show.
The Khakee Drill supplied by the Elgin Mills since January last, is thoroughly satisfactory, the color is not affected by the sun, and is so very slightly by washing, as to be imperceptible unless very closely compared with that which has not been washed, and up to present date I HAVE NOT SEEN ANY KHAKEE DRILL SO GOOD.
For samples and further particulars apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

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FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
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The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotenee of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
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Cures Consumption and General Debility.
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From whatever cause arising.

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THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1886.
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
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CONTAINING PURE NORWEGIAN PINE TAR.

A specific for CHEST AFFECTIONS such as obstinate Coughs, Pulmonary Phthisis irritation of the Chest and Lungs, also Catarrh of the bladder, etc.

The use of the Capsules, combined with that of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a lotion, will promptly cure ECZEMA, DHOBY'S ITCH, RINGWORM, PRICKLY-HEAT and all other skin-diseases.

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

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BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
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Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

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CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	41 8
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D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock	„	27 4
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

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Secretaries and Managers.
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ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Canton ment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

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Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Paree
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Musjid „	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Rawer		Morteinapor
Dadur	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Budlapoor	Badnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malkee
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narel	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Damergau
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Peolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Pedsedari	Dyhgaum	
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singaji	Lanowlee*.	Pownar
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kirkula	Pawee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Salgaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jolwoor
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Kim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*†¶	Surgee Road
Bailgaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhch
Deolee B. Siding	Khundi	Coroulee	Unger
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Yeoat	Mokal
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney
Niphar	Hoshangabad	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Lasulgaum	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Munmar	Bagra	Boreball	Kurubgaum
Nandgaum*	Semari	Deodkasi and Bheegwan	Doodmah
Naldongree	Sohagpore*¶		Goodoor
Chaligaum	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartruz	Goolburga
Kujgaum		Poomulwaree	Shahabad*‡
Galna	Bashari	Warrungaum	Wadi
Pachora	Babal	Nargaum	Nulwar
Mylhee	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedagherry
Mussawud	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Misowlee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Hiswa Bridge	Myhad
ulgaum	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Kistna
	Kuruk Bail	Jullum†	Chicksage
		Sheagaum*.	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Uncleour	Bevehavi
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Brosch*	Nariad [bad
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chunnargaum	Mehmooda-
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallei	Barateee
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Mahim	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jaokwara
Barowlie (Dysur)	Beelieemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Dhonk
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Versur	Muroloe	Nowley	Khamgaon
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Rahil Road
Palghur	Surat*†	Bhalej	Lilapore Rd
	Amroloe	Oomret	Lacteran
	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawanggi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
er am	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE

Wadwan Junc. do. City	Botad	Chital	Dhorajl
	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashara
Limbd	Ujaivar	Kualavay	Sempad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Shore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kandli	Dhana	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments. From 30 to 40 minutes for Dinner
minutes for Dinner

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WERE AWARDED
THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL
AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

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"August 19th, 1886.

"No. 685.
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"Yours truly,
"To
"THE MANAGER,
"ELGIN MILLS,
"CAWNPORE."
"(Sd.) CHAS. E. YATE, CAPTAIN.

A LARGE STOCK
COMPRISING

DOUBLE and SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS, SHAMIANAHS, HILL SWISS COTTAGE, CASHMERE MINIATURE SWISS COTTAGE, and BECHOBA TENTS.

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The revised Prices will be found to be the most moderate in the Indian Market for GUARANTEED QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP, the Tents being as heretofore, the best value obtainable in the country.

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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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LUBRICANT
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For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

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"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c
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ESTABLISHED 1789

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LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10. FIG. 11. FIG. 12.

FIG. 13. FIG. 14. FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
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Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

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